SIXTY-THIRD (HALIFAX) BATTALION OF RIFLES 1885.

HISTORY

OF THE

Halifax Volunteer Battalion

AND

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES,

1859 — 1887

BY

MAJOR THOMAS J. EGAN,

63RD BATT. OF RIFLES,

Active Militia of Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S.:
A. & W. MACKINLAY, PUBLISHERS.
1888.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
OF CANADA

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I. PAGE

Formation of the Battalion.—Visit of the Prince of Wales.—General Williams appointed Colonel.—Battalion Band.—Rifle Matches..... 1

CHAPTER II.

"Trent" affair.—Battalion fit for Active Service.—Dartmouth Engineers.—Lectures in aid of Band.—Reorganization of the Militia.—Presentation of Colors and Bugle.—Militia Drill..... 13

CHAPTER III.

Reorganization of the Battalion.—Uniform.—Staff appointed. Changes in the Companies.—Short Enfield Rifles issued.. 21

CHAPTER IV.

Fenian Scare.—Battalion called out.—Garrison Duty.—Pickets. Court Martial Approval of the Authorities.—Return of Hospitalities..... 25

CHAPTER V.

Transfer of Militia to the Dominion.—Meetings to discuss Terms.—Privileges Granted.—Court of Enquiry.—Regulations for Drill.—Change of Name..... 30

39690

CHAPTER VI. PAGE

Colonel Chearnley retires.—Dartmouth Company succeeded by the Second Scottish.—Dress Regulations.—Battalion Regulations.—Death of Colonel Chearnley.—Inspection.—Band troubles 34

CHAPTER VII.

Colonel Mackinlay retires.—Death of Colonel Sinclair.—Changes in the Staff.—Chebucto Greys clothing and arms called in.—Death of Major Barron 37

CHAPTER VIII.

Visit of the Governor-General.—Death of Major Cummins.—Resignation of Colonel Pallister.—Classification of Non-commissioned Officers.—School of Instruction.—Helmets.—Cross-belt Ornaments 42

CHAPTER IX.

Review at Sussex, N. B.—Death of Adjutant Mumford.—Lingan Riot.—Detachment ordered for Duty.—Presentation to Bandmaster Blackman 46

CHAPTER X.

North-West Rebellion.—Provisional Battalion.—63rd Contingent.—Companies quota.—Departure.—Hardships on the Journey.—Arrive at Swift Current.—The Battalion divided.—Saskatchewan Landing.—Moose Jaw.—Fatigue Work.—Return to Halifax 50

CHAPTER XI.

Reception of the Provisional Battalion.—Standing Orders revised.—Band and Orderly Room.—Theatrical Performance.—Change of Name.—Queen's Jubilee.—Service Medals Presented 55

CHAPTER XII. PAGE

Composition of the Battalion. — Company Organization. — Advantages of the System. — Recruit Drill. — School of Instruction. — Absence of ex-military men. — Effect of Regular Troops in Garrison. — Former Members of the Battalion 59

Staff officers of the Battalion from 1860 62

Captains of the Companies from 1859 63

Officers and men on active service, 1885 64

Badge and Motto of the Battalion 66

History of the Scottish Rifles 67

Original Rolls of members of Scottish Company 86

History of the Second Scottish Company 89

History of the Chebucto Greys 98

Original Roll of members of Greys 113

History of the Mayflower Rifles 115

Original Roll of members of Mayflower Rifles 127

History of the Halifax Rifles 128

Original Roll of members of Halifax Rifles 146

History of the Halifax Rifles, (Captain Barron) 148

History of the Irish Volunteer Rifles 153

History of the Dartmouth Rifles 157

History of the Dartmouth Engineers 159

Appendix 163

PREFACE.

THIS work has been written with the object of placing on record, as briefly as practicable, an account of the old Volunteer Companies, several of which have ceased to exist, and are well nigh forgotten by all except perhaps the oldest members of the force.

It was the extreme difficulty of obtaining any trustworthy information relative to the Volunteers of twenty-five years ago that suggested to the author the preparation of this book. The records of many of the companies have been looked for in vain, and they must be regarded as lost; and those to which the writer has had access, are not available for public use.

The author aims at placing on record the services of the Battalion —services which, considering the peaceful character of the times, have been considerable. Many changes in organization have taken place since 1860 and these are carefully noted as being of special interest to the present members of the Battalion.

The strongest motive actuating the writer—the motive which made the time pass lightly, has been the hope that the old members of the Volunteer Companies and of the Battalion, still resident in Halifax, may derive some little pleasure from the perusal of the work. It will help them to recall interesting reminiscences of other days, when the names of "Scottish," "Greys," "Mayflowers," and "Halifax Rifles," were more familiar than they are to-day.

The writer has been careful to state facts, and facts only, derived from perfectly authentic sources. His own personal knowledge has served him well, he having joined the force in Dec., 1859. He has aimed at strict accuracy in all dates of important changes; but as his sources of information on some points were necessarily limited, it is too much for him to expect that no error will be detected in his pages.

As the years pass, the facts recorded in these pages will become increasingly interesting to our fellow-citizens. The patriotism and the pluck of the "Volunteers," will be recalled to stir the pulse and kindle the zeal of the young men of the Twentieth Century.

To the gentlemen, principally old companions in arms, who have assisted him in securing information bearing upon this work, he tenders his sincere thanks.

HALIFAX VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

CHAPTER I.

FORMATION OF THE BATTALION. — VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. — GENERAL WILLIAMS APPOINTED COLONEL. — BATTALION BAND. — RIFLE MATCHES.

THE general expectation of a great European war, and the immense armies raised and maintained by the continental nations, was the cause of the organization of the Volunteer forces in Great Britain in 1858. The popular feeling was so strong that the movement became general and the "nation of shop keepers" developed, in an incredibly short space of time, into a nation of well armed, well equipped, and well drilled soldiers. This warlike spirit soon spread to the dependencies of Great Britain, and was taken up in a practical manner in Nova Scotia. Meetings were held in the city of Halifax during the fall of 1859 and it was evident that the material for military organization was not confined to the old country. From the outset there was an inclination exhibited to organize by nationalities, and in December, 1859, English, Scotch, and Irish companies were formed, each keeping its particular national character. This had the effect of causing a healthy rivalry, that tended to keep up the interest and promote a pride in each company, and an interest by citizens who

were unable to join the ranks as active members. The Scottish Rifles, Chebucto Greys, Mayflower Rifles, Halifax Rifles, Irish Volunteers and Dartmouth Rifles, were formed almost simultaneously in Halifax and Dartmouth. Several other companies were raised in the city, but the battalion being the subject of this sketch, they do not properly come under notice. Among others, however, was a company of colored citizens, who were not behind their fellows in shewing their loyalty and willingness to organize to defend their homes. This company, called the "Victoria Rifles," was not taken into the battalion, and like several other city corps finally disbanded. The Halifax Engineer Co., and Halifax City Guards, also had brief existence, the battalion absorbing all the best military spirit that was in the city.

The volunteers of 1859 and 1860, were organized under far different arrangements than exist at the present day, and although it is customary for the men of 1860 to speak of the force at that date as far ahead of the present active militia, that opinion in the minds of many, is open to grave doubt, but to one who has served from the first and from the ranks upwards, and under all the different systems and officials, the fact does not admit of any doubt that the present organization, both as to the efficiency of the officers and the discipline of the men, is far ahead of any of the various systems that have had control of the force since its organization. The "Regulations and Orders" for the local forces of Nova

Scotia, 1861, shew that the utmost freedom was allowed in the selection and appointment of commissioned officers, and in other matters connected with the formation of Volunteer companies. The regular mode of proceeding was laid down. The commissioned officers were elected by the company and a certificate, signed by the secretary and chairman of the meeting, that the candidate had a majority of the votes of the company, was all that was required by the Adjutant-General, to entitle the applicant to a commission, provided, of course, there was no charge of disloyalty against him.

The Volunteer force not only had the privilege of paying for their own clothing and accoutrements, but were allowed full liberty to select such styles and colors as the fancy of the members or their financial resources would allow. The result was a great want of uniformity, for, although the color generally selected was gray—that being considered most suitable in England—the shade of colour, quality of material, and style of facings were very different. As might have been expected from a movement so general, many who had joined in the first excitement soon found that drill and military training was not so simple a matter, and after a few months, when the force was well established, some little weeding out took place; most of those leaving, however, re-joining as honorary members, thus assisting with their means those who remained in the ranks.

On the evening of April 16th, 1860, a public meeting was held at Temperance Hall (the present Lyceum) in favour of the Volunteer movement. Among those present on the platform were: Earl Mulgrave, Governor of the Province; General Trollope, Commanding the forces in B. N. A.; Chief Justice Bliss; Judge Young; Hon. Joseph Howe; Hon. J. W. Johnstone, and many other distinguished citizens. General Trollope presided. Those present were very enthusiastic about the movement, and nearly all the gentlemen mentioned spoke in its favor. Earl Mulgrave, in his remarks, stated that there were at that time thirty-two effective Volunteer companies in the Province, with a total strength of two thousand three hundred and forty-one (2341) men. In the city there were eleven (11) companies with a total strength of eight hundred and sixty-eight (868) men. On the 24th of April the South Barrack (now the Engineer Barrack) yard, was handed over by the Imperial authorities for a drill ground for the city companies, and drill instructors from the regiments in garrison were furnished, the companies having the use of the ground on alternate evenings; some of the companies also mustering on the Grand Parade for morning drill at 6.30 a. m.

On the 14th May, 1860, a meeting of representatives from the Volunteer Artillery, Scottish Rifles, Chebucto Greys, Mayflower, Halifax, Irish and Victoria Rifles and Halifax Engineers, was held in Lieut. Halliburton's office. Col. Sinclair, Adjutant-General

Nova Scotia Militia presided, and Lieut. Halliburton acted as Secretary. On motion by Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Halifax Engineers, seconded by Lieut. Mackinlay, Scottish Rifles, it was resolved, "That the Halifax Volunteer companies be formed into a battalion." It was then moved by Lieut. Halliburton, Scottish Rifles, seconded by Lieut. O'Connor, Halifax Rifles, "That Sir William Fenwick Williams be requested to accept the position of Colonel." By the following general order Capt. Chearnley, Chebucto Greys, was appointed Captain Commanding:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 16, 1860.

Captain William Chearnley, commanding the 12th Company or Chebucto Greys, to be Captain Commandant of the Halifax Volunteer Battalion.

By order.
R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,
A. G. M.

The Halifax Engineers, although represented at the meeting, declined joining with the other companies; for obvious reasons the Volunteer Artillery could not form part of an infantry battalion, and the Victoria Rifles (colored) were not considered eligible for the honor; but the Dartmouth Rifles, although not represented at the meeting, formed one of the companies composing the original corps. The battalion, as now formed, consisted of the Scottish Rifles on the right flank, Chebucto Greys on the left flank, Mayflower Rifles next to the Scottish, Halifax Rifles next to the Greys, Irish and Dartmouth Rifles centre.

The first battalion drill took place on the evening of May 30th, 1860, at the South Barrack yard, Capt. Chearnley taking command. As it was proposed to have a review on the 8th of June, battalion drill was held on the evenings of the following Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, companies mustering at 6.30. On May 31st a meeting of ladies was held in the National School Building for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a grand fancy fair to raise funds in aid of a band for the Volunteer Battalion. Although not all uniformed, the city companies, with the exception of the Greys, turned out in full force on the anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, then held on the 8th of June. In addition to the Halifax Volunteer Battalion, the Volunteer Artillery, Halifax Engineers, Victoria Rifles and Dartmouth Engineers took part, with the regular troops in garrison, in a grand review on the North Common. On the 28th June following (Queen's Coronation Day) the Volunteer Battalion was reviewed and inspected by General Trollope. On this occasion the General, who had from the first been very much interested in the Volunteer movement, gave the men some good advice and expressed himself as very much pleased with the progress made.

The summer of 1860 was a busy one for the battalion. On the 24th July a general order called it out for duty during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and during the three days of his visit, a succes-

sion of guards of honor kept the men constantly in uniform. The proceedings commenced on the arrival of H. R. H., by the volunteers lining the streets from the dockyard, where he landed, the troops presenting arms by companies and then forming fours and joining the procession. On the 31st there was a review of troops—both regular and volunteer—on the common, this being the first appearance of the battalion before royalty. The companies mustered strong and with their new uniforms looked remarkably well. The Prince of Wales was well pleased, and the following general order congratulated them on their steadiness and soldierlike bearing:

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.
HEAD QUARTERS, HALIFAX.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 3rd, 1860.

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief to express to the officers and men of the various Halifax and Dartmouth Volunteer companies the great satisfaction which he felt at their steadiness and soldier-like bearing, both on the occasion of the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and at the review which took place on the 31st ultimo.

His Excellency is aware that it will be a source of the highest gratification to them to know that His Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased, not only with their appearance and the proficiency in drill at which they had arrived, but also with the loyal spirit which had induced them, at considerable sacrifice to themselves, to devote so much time and attention to their duties.

His Excellency feels sure that the knowledge that their exertions have been fully appreciated by His Royal Highness cannot fail to be most encouraging to the volunteers, and he rejoices that

he has had so favourable an opportunity of bringing their efficiency under the notice of His Royal Highness.

R. Bligh Sinclair,
Adjutant-General Nova Scotia Militia.

On the departure of H. R. H. the battalion furnished guards at the railway station, Richmond, and at Windsor, N. S., the Halifax Rifles and Irish Volunteers leaving by special train at 4 o'clock, a. m., for the latter purpose. The fancy fair in aid of the band, decided upon by the ladies in May, was held during the visit of H. R. H., and was well patronized, the amount realized being placed in the hands of a committee to purchase instruments. This committee set itself actively to work, and to the bandmaster of the 62nd Regiment—Mr. Carey (who had gone to England) was entrusted the duty of selecting the instruments required, and their quality fully sustained Mr. Carey's judgment and the action of the committee. In the meantime—during the summer of 1860 and following winter—the battalion was supplied with music by an amateur organization called the "City Band."

During the summer, the Government having granted an allowance of ball cartridge, the city companies proceeded to Point Pleasant range to go through their regular course of position drill and rifle practice. The "Scottish" and the "Greys" encamped on the ground, but the other companies marched down each day. Sixty rounds per man was the allowance, and the scores of the last twenty rounds,

which were fired under the inspection of an officer, were returned to headquarters. For private practice the price of ammunition was £1 17s. 3d. per thousand, caps two shillings and eight pence half penny per thousand. Among the regulations issued at this time from headquarters, was one allowing the sum of five pounds ($20) per company to provide armories, and one shilling and three pence (25 cts.) per annum for the care of each stand of arms and accoutrements; and another which regulated the transfer of men from one company to another. The second resolution passed at the meeting at which the battalion was organized—May 14th, 1860—was "that Sir William Fenwick Williams be requested to accept the position of Colonel of the battalion" and the answer to that request was contained in the following general order:

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Halifax, N. S., Nov. 6, 1860.

His Excellency Lt.-General Sir Wm. Fenwick Williams having, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, consented to accept the post of Honorary Colonelcy of the Halifax Volunteer Battalion, His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Commanding-in-Chief, has been pleased to issue the following general order:—

His Excellency Lt.-General Sir Wm. F. Williams, Bt. K. C. B., commanding division B. N. A., to be Colonel of the Halifax Volunteer Battalion.

R. BLIGH SINGLAIR, *A. G. M.*

The battalion band made its first appearance in uniform on St. George's Day, 1861, and ever since that

date has taken part in all parades and reviews. The first bandmaster was Mr. Watt's, who had served in a similar capacity in one of the regular regiments, but at the provincial rifle match at Windsor, in October, 1861, he so misconducted himself that he was dismissed. The services of Mr. Holt, bandmaster of the 17th Regt., were then secured until the spring, when Mr. W. Blackman, the present bandmaster, was engaged.

In 1861 the battalion acquired a reputation as a shooting corps, which it has maintained to the present day. The rifle range at Point Pleasant was the scene of constant practice, and many interesting matches took place there, the convenience of the locality making it possible for the volunteers to go to practice in the early morning and return in time for business. Every fine day, from daylight, the crack of the rifles could be heard, and the different companies soon had their favorite marksmen to the front. In August, 1861, the first general rifle match was announced, the medal presented by the British National Rifle Association being offered for competition, open to volunteers from all parts of the Province. Earl Mulgrave, the Governor of Nova Scotia, presented a cup, and many other prizes were contributed by private individuals. There was no Provincial Rifle Association at this time, the whole management being undertaken by the Adjutant-General, Col. Sinclair, he being, under the Governor, the head of the Militia department. The match took place at Windsor,

N. S., on Oct. 1st, the rules and regulations governing it being published in the *Royal Gazette*. For the British Association medal, two representatives from each company were allowed to compete, and the city companies had ample time, from the publication of the rules in August, to select their men—this was done at Point Pleasant range. The distances were 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, five rounds at each. At the match at Windsor all the honors were carried off by the battalion; private Clifford R. Kinnear, Chebucto Greys, winning the National medal; and C. Caldwell, of the Scottish Rifles, taking Earl Mulgrave's cup. Competitors were present from all parts of the province.

The New Brunswick Government having given a valuable cup to be competed for, a match took place at Sussex, N. B., on October 3rd, open to representatives from the Volunteer companies of the Maritime Provinces. The Halifax Volunteer Battalion was represented by six men—privates Kinnear, Neville, Egan, Grey, Campbell and Harrington. They left Windsor by steamer for St. John, thence by rail to Sussex, and although not successful in leading the field, shot well, private Kinnear again leading the Nova Scotians.

The regular target practice, which took place in the fall, shewed the advance the battalion had made in rifle shooting, the average being much higher than in 1860. The practice took place under the

supervision of non-commissioned officers of the regiments in garrison, three of the companies showing the following averages:—

	1860.	1861.
Scottish Co.....	9.74	14.32
Greys.....	7.76	14.68
Halifax Rifles.....	8.04	14.92

The ranges were 150, 200, 250 and 300 yards, five rounds standing, at each. Bull's eye counting 3, centre 2, outer 1.

The "Scottish" not being satisfied with the result of the company shooting, challenged the Halifax Rifles, and a team of four from each competed, the result being a victory for the Halifax Rifles, with an average of 27.50, the "Scottish" being 22.

By his departure from the province in October, the Battalion lost a staunch friend in General Trollope, who returned to England. On the 16th October the battalion, headed by the band, mustered on the Grand Parade and presented an address to the General, whose reply was received by spontaneous cheers from the men, shewing the esteem in which he was held by all ranks.

CHAPTER II.

"TRENT" AFFAIR.—BATTALION FIT FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.—DARTMOUTH ENGINEERS.—LECTURES IN AID OF BAND.—REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.—PRESENTATION OF COLORS AND BUGLE.—MILITIA DRILL.

ON December 3rd, General Doyle, who succeeded General Trollope, inspected the right half battalion, consisting of Scottish, Mayflower and Irish Companies. Earl Mulgrave was also present. On December 6th the left half battalion—Greys, Halifax Rifles and Dartmouth Rifles, were inspected. Considerable excitement was caused about this time, from the possibility of a war with the United States, what is known as the "Trent" affair making quite a stir in military circles. The 62nd Regiment, which had been stationed in Halifax for some years, was ordered to New Brunswick, and the Halifax Volunteer Battalion turned out a guard to see them off. The most friendly feeling had prevailed between the 62nd and the volunteers, the drill instructors for the battalion being furnished by this regiment and the 63rd (regulars). On January 17th and 28th, 1862, Colonel Taylor, who had been sent from England to inspect and report on the volunteer forces, reviewed the Halifax Volunteer Battalion. The companies mustered well, and the company officers drilled the

men. Colonel Taylor expressed himself well satisfied that the battalion was fit for active service. The rifles, clothing and accoutrements were minutely examined, and, as well as the drilling of the men and skill of the officers, very favorably commented on by the inspecting officer.

The Dartmouth Engineers had not joined the battalion, but maintained a separate organization under Captain Hartshorne. This gentleman resigning his commission in May, 1861, Lieut. Hyde, who was then senior officer, endeavored to obtain instructors from the Royal Engineers, but the scheme was not looked on favorably by the Militia Department. On the 4th November, 1861, Wm. H. Pallister, Esq., was appointed Captain, and in the following year the company, not being able to obtain any special instruction as Engineers, entered the battalion, taking the centre, and being known as the 2nd Dartmouth Company.

On Feb. 12th, 1862, a lecture in aid of the battalion band was delivered in Temperance Hall by P. C. Hill, Esq. The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave, General Doyle, non. Judge Johnston, Judge Wilkins and other prominent citizens being present, the subject of the lecture was "Self Defence." A second lecture was delivered on the 19th, by George B. Kenny, Esq., and a third on the 28th, by Lieut. Anderson. All the lectures were well attended.

By a general order, dated May 3rd, 1862, Major J. W. Laurie (unattached) was appointed Inspecting

Field Officer of the Volunteers and Militia of Nova Scotia, with the rank of Colonel. The duties of inspecting officer had up to this time been performed by Col. Sinclair, in addition to the duties of Adjutant-General. In June the Volunteer Battalion made an effort to secure the services of Capt. Milsom, of the 62nd Regt., as adjutant, the intention being to have a paid adjutant. The idea did not meet with the approval of Earl Mulgrave, but Captain Milsom was soon after employed by the Adjutant-General, and in March, 1863, appointed an Inspecting Field Officer, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The Provincial shooting took place at Truro on September 10th, 1862. An Intercolonial challenge cup was given by the Nova Scotia Government, to be competed for by twenty men from each of the Lower Provinces.

During this year great activity was displayed in reorganizing and enrolling the regular militia of the province. "The Regulations and Orders for the General Management and Guidance of the Volunteers and Militia" shew that the militia of Nova Scotia, previous to the organization of the Volunteer force, was in a very crude state, but, with the military spirit and training introduced by the Volunteer movement, a new state of affairs came about, and the regular Militia was now reorganized. Previously there was no means of getting trained officers for that force and the commissions were consequently held by men who were, from a military point of view,

in many cases totally unfit for their position. From the Volunteer companies competent men were now drawn by the offer of commissions in the regiments of Militia and paid drill instruction being introduced, no excuse for non-efficiency was allowed. The battalion lost some of its best members at this time, the temptation of a commission in the Militia taking many from its ranks. At one time it was in contemplation to form the counties into districts and to place the Militia in each under Brigadiers, the command of the Halifax district being offered to Capt. Chearnley, but the proposed change did not take place. In October a rifle match took place in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia being represented by twenty men. The principal prize—a challenge cup—was won by Major Pollard of Prince Edward Island, Sergt. Walter Kelly of the Halifax Volunteer Battalion making the same score but losing on the tie.

The 10th of November, 1862, was a grand day for the Halifax Volunteer Battalion. The City Council had, the year previous, decided to present the battalion with a set of colors, and the 10th of November, being the day on which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales attained his majority, was proclaimed a public holiday and selected for the presentation. The colors, which had been made in London from designs furnished by a committee of the City Council, had arrived in October, but, owing to the Civic elections taking place in that month, the ceremony of handing

them over was delayed. On the afternoon of Monday the 10th, the battalion, with all the regular troops in garrison and two companies of Volunteers from Windsor and Truro, assembled on the Common; the school children were also mustered in a body and took part in the presentation. The battalion having been formed up in hollow square, Mrs. P. C. Hill, wife of the Mayor of the City, on behalf of the Mayor and City Council, unfolded the colours, and, after a neat and appropriate speech, handed them to the officers appointed to carry them; the Scottish Company acting as guard of honor, Captain Chearnley, on behalf of the battalion, thanking the City Council for their gift. Immediately after the presentation of the colors the Countess of Mulgrave presented the battalion with a handsome silver bugle. In making the presentation Lady Mulgrave explained that the bugle had been subscribed for by a number of the ladies of the city for annual competition, and she hoped the battalion would long carry it. Lady Mulgrave's remarks were received with cheers. This distinguished lady had always taken a leading part in all that would assist, or encourage, the volunteer spirit in the city. The proceedings terminated with a review in which the regular troops took part. The colors presented on this occasion were ordered through the "Heraldry Office," London, the instructions being to furnish colors suitable for a Rifle Battalion, but the order was returned with the remark that there was no design suitable for colors for a Rifle Corps.

The committee was, however, equal to the emergency, and the really elegant design adopted, showed that if they were not posted in military matters, they had taste enough to make a good selection. The colors have not been carried of late years, the last occasion being at the review at Sussex, N. B., before the Marquis of Lorne, on July 1st., 1881, General Luard, the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Canada, who was present, objecting to them as not being suitably for a Rifle Corps.

With the silver bugle, presented at the same time as the colors, the battalion has been more fortunate, the annual bugle firing being, at the present day, one of the most interesting matches held by the battalion. It is competed for each year by teams of five from each company, the bugler of the company of the winning team carrying the bugle for the year—a money prize is also given with it. The ranges are 200 and 400 yards, and from the date of the presentation to the present time, this match, and at those ranges, has been regularly shot, as much interest being taken to-day in the "bugle match," as when first competed for in 1863.

On the 14th April, 1863, the battalion celebrated the marriage of the Prince of Wales. A public holiday was proclaimed and a review held. On the 21st June another review was held, and, in addition to the volunteers, the regular troops and the volunteers from Windsor and Truro took part; the country

companies being entertained by the city volunteers. The battalion also furnished Guards of Honor at the opening and closing of the House of Assembly. On the 14th September the battalion was inspected by His Excellency Earl Mulgrave; the Governor of Prince Edward Island being present. This was the last time Earl Mulgrave reviewed the battalion, he being about to leave the province for England. On his departure, on the 17th, the Scottish Rifles formed the Guard of Honor. During this month the regular militia were ordered out for drill, each regiment had to parade five days, each parade being for four hours, four days being devoted to company, and one to battalion drill.. Six regiments from the city mustered. The Volunteer Battalion was not exempt from this drill, and mustered on the Common. They were inspected on the 7th, and the men were entertained by the officers at a lunch, served in the Rink, Park Street. This drill was not popular with the volunteers and was never again exacted. The battalion was a volunteer organization and the men who had given their evenings up for the purpose of perfecting themselves in drill, considered it unfair to be placed under the same rule as the militia regiments, which were drafted, and with whom this drill was compulsory.

On the 4th of September, 1863, by a general order, Lieut. George R. Anderson, Scottish Rifles, was appointed adjutant to the Volunteer Battalion. This was the first staff appointment, and supplied a long

felt want. On October 14th, the Provincial Rifle Match took place at Truro, and on November 6th, the first Bugle Match was held at the Grey's range, the prize being won by the Irish Volunteer Company's team. The government having built a drill shed, for the use of the city volunteers and militia, application was made for the use of the building on three nights of the week, but the request was not complied with, two nights only being available, Wednesday and Friday. The Scottish, Mayflower, Irish, and 2nd Dartmouth Companies, occupied the building on Wednesday, the Greys, Halifax, and 1st Dartmouth Companies on Friday. The shed was a much smaller building than the one now in use.

Among the privileges enjoyed by the volunteers at this time, was their exemption from poll tax and juries, the captains of companies being required to provide semi-annual returns of the effective men under their command. On February 4th, 1864, the battalion furnished a Guard of Honor at the opening of the House of Assembly; the Chebucto Greys and Mayflowers being detailed for this duty, and on the evening of the 12th the battalion was inspected by General Doyle. The battalion declined the General's request to take part in a review on the 24th May, as they were actively engaged in preparing for the regular celebration on the 21st June. On July 8th the battalion was inspected by Sir Richard Graves McDonald who had succeeded Earl Mulgrave as Governor of Nova Scotia.

CHAPTER III.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BATTALION.—UNIFORM.—STAFF APPOINTED.—CHANGES IN THE COMPANIES.—SHORT ENFIELD RIFLES ISSUED.

DURING the fall of 1864, the subject of reorganization was taken up by the officers, the term of service for which the men had enrolled expiring in January 1865. Quite a number of meetings were held, and application was made to the Commander-in-Chief to secure a grant from the government to assist the volunteers, the sum of five dollars per man being suggested, that being the amount allowed the volunteers in England and Canada. The uniform of the companies, which had now been in use for five years, requiring to be renewed, a committee of officers was appointed to consider the subject, and they recommended "Rifle green" as the most suitable color. This was adopted by all the companies except the Scottish, this company continuing to wear their dark plaid clothing. The Irish Volunteers and 1st Dartmouth Rifles did not re-enroll, the place of the former in the battalion being taken by a second company of the Halifax Rifles, the battalion being again reduced to its original number of companies (six). On parade the Scottish still held the right, the Greys the left,

the Halifax Rifles (second company) taking the place vacated by the Irish Volunteers.

At a meeting of officers, held on the 16th June, 1865, Captain Chearnley was elected Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Mackinlay and Captain Pallister, Majors; Dr. Davis, Surgeon-Major, and Dr. John Slayter, Surgeon; Lieut. Ritchie was elected Quarter-Master but declined. A new set of rules and by-laws for the battalion was adopted, and, having been approved of by the Commander-in-Chief were printed. By these rules the staff officers of the battalion were elected by the officers, the adjutant and the sergeant-major being appointed by the Colonel. Each company was restricted to one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, and one quarter-master sergeant. One of the rules regulated the fines for non-attendance on field days, three of which were to be held each year. These fines, which varied from fifty cents for a private to five dollars for the colonel, were not generally enforced. The battalion did not parade on the 21st June, the Scottish being the only company fully equipped: the new uniforms not having arrived from England.

On the 11th December, 1865, Patrick Hayden, Halifax Rifles, was elected Quarter-Master, receiving twelve votes, Mr. Twining of the Greys being next with ten. Surgeon-Major Davies, who had been in charge of the band for a considerable time, was elected, with Captain Vaux and Lieut. Allison, a band

committee. The formation of a battalion fund was also decided on. The subsciption being :—

Lieut.-Colonel	$5.00	per annum.
Majors	4.00	"
Captain	3.00	"
Lieutenant	2.00	"

In accordance with another rule, the Adjutant, Lieut. Anderson, was promoted to the rank of Captain. There was no Paymaster, the Quarter-master acting in that capacity. The annual meeting of the officers of the battalion was fixed for the first Monday in May. The new uniform, adopted by the battalion, was dark Rifle green tunic, pants and chaco, black leather waist belt, cross belt and pouch. The Greys had red facings, with red ball in chaco, the other companies, except the two companies Halifax Rifles, adopting the same—the last mentioned retaining the light green. The cost of the uniform (£3 2s. 8½d. currency each) being borne by the men.

By a general order, dated October 25th, the strength of each company was fixed at sixty, all ranks, and four dollars per man allowed by government. Any company not having thirty-six effective men to be disbanded. The order also fixes the proper form and time for the returns to be sent in to the Adjutant-General, the last of December being the limit.

In November, on the arrival of General Sir W. F. Williams, the battalion was ordered out for duty, the

Dartmouth Co. being the guard at the Province Building, where he was sworn into office, the rest of the battalion, with the troops in garrison, taking part in his reception. On December 1st, the battalion was inspected by General Williams.

During the winter of 1866 overcoats were issued to the battalion by the government, and the long "Enfield" rifle (muzzle loader) which the battalion had used from its organization, was replaced by the short rifle and sword bayonet.

CHAPTER IV.

FENIAN SCARE.—BATTALION CALLED OUT.—GARRISON DUTY.—PICKETS.—COURT MARTIAL.—APPROVAL OF THE AUTHORITIES.—RETURN OF HOSPITALITIES.

IN March, 1866, the first Fenian scare took place. Rumors of an inroad by the Fenian Brotherhood from the United States caused considerable alarm, and the departure of an armed ship from New York, in a mysterious manner, seemed to point to Halifax as the scene of attack. The battalion was called out for active service and each company told off to its post, the signal of alarm being three guns fired in succession from the citadel. The companies were ordered to parade in full marching order with great coats, blankets and canteen: The Greys and Halifax Rifles (2nd company) to proceed to McNab's Island, under command of Major Mackinlay; the Scottish Rifles, under Captain McLean, to George's Island; the remainder of the battalion to remain under arms at head-quarters, ready to proceed to whatever post they were required at. The battalion shewed a good spirit in this the first serious call for duty, the men mustered promptly, and although no inroad actually took place at that time, the authorities were satisfied that the battalion could be relied on should its services be required. The battalion was kept ready for

instant service until the end of the month, and some changes made in the proposed disposal of the companies. By a battalion order, dated March 27th, they were ordered to muster (on the danger signal being given) at the Province Building, the right half battalion in the south enclosure, the left in the north enclosure, and the whole battalion was called out on the morning of the 28th and drilled on the Grand Parade. Some rumours having got abroad, that the members of the band were not sworn in, a general order was issued directing the officers commanding companies to see that all the men of their commands took the oath of allegiance.

The alarm gradually subsided, and the battalion was inspected on the evening of April 14th, and relieved from duty.

By a battalion order of March 21st, the companies, in addition to the usual number, were designated by letters: the Scottish being A, the Greys B, Mayflowers C, Halifax Rifles D, No. 1, and D, No. 2, Dartmouth Rifles E. The annual meeting of the officers of the battalion was held on the 7th May. The report of the band committee, submitted at the meeting, shews that the sum of $84.09 had been subscribed by the officers for the maintenance of the band, and of this $41.00 had been expended.

Although the fears of a Fenian invasion in March proved groundless, the result showed that there was some cause for alarm. In consequence of an inroad

into Canada and the withdrawal of a portion of the garrison, the battalion was ordered out for duty. One hundred and fifty men, with the proper complement of officers, being detailed, in the following proportions:

	Men.	Sergts.	Corpls.
Scottish Rifles.....	28	2	2
Mayflower Rifles.....	24	1	2
Dartmouth Rifles.....	32	2	2
Halifax Rifles	48	3	3
Greys.....	18	1	1

A roster of the officers for duty, dated June 6th, shews the following:—Majors—Mackinlay and Pallister; Captains—Vaux, Piers, McLean, Barron, Cummins and Symonds; 1st Lieuts.—Ritchie (acting adjutant), Sircom, Maloney, Conroy, Hay, Brown, Allison, Mackasey, Cochrane and Murray. 2nd Lieuts.—Harrington, Keating, Doull, Campbell, O'Mullin, Power and Isles.

All ball practice was prohibited and no member of the battalion was allowed beyond the city limits without special leave. The brick office, where the Deputy Adjutant General's office now stands, on Spring Garden Road, was used as a guard room, and a picket told off every day for duty. The men were required to provide their own rations, and two men for fatigue were told off with each guard, whose duty it was to look after the provisions; as a rule the families of the men sent their meals ready cooked to the guard rooms.

Some curious incidents took place during this duty, some of the men detailed for guard not attending the picket was sent for them; one man, a carpenter, was on a roof shingling it, and did not pay any attention to the demand of the picket to descend, but two of the guard went on the roof and marched him down and through the streets to the guard room, where he was kept until the next morning. As all delinquents brought in by the picket were kept in the guard room and not allowed any pay for their time, the men detailed for duty were very rarely absent. A district court martial was held on the 16th July, Major Mackinlay, Captain Symonds, and Lieuts. Allison and Harrington forming the court; the charge being that a member of the battalion—Private Phelan—had exceeded his duty, in making a prisoner of an official connected with the dockyard. The circumstances were: the sentry having orders to admit no one without the parole, one of the clerks, who had been out late, on returning was stopped by the sentry, but on seeing it was a volunteer, treated his demand for the pass-word with contempt. The result was that the man was taken prisoner by the guard and held until the grand rounds came when he was released, but, feeling agrieved, he charged the sentry with exceeding his duty. The result of the court martial was that the charges were declared not proven, and the evidence produced reflected so unfavorably on the conduct of the official that he was severely censured by his superiors.

By a general order, dated July 31st, the battalion was relieved from garrison duty, having served from the 6th June. By this general order the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief were conveyed to the men, and a despatch from Earl Carnarvon expressing his approval of the services of the battalion was also published. General Doyle, who had been away on duty in New Brunswick, on his return, by a garrison order, expressed his pleasure at the very favorable report he had received of the conduct of the volunteers.

At the Provincial Rifle Match, held at Bedford in August, the battalion furnished one officer and 20 rank and file as guards for six days. During the Fenian alarm in March, and also during the garrison duty in June and July the adjutant (Captain Anderson,) being absent on leave, Lieut. Ritchie was acting adjutant, an office which kept him constantly on duty. In July the officers of the H. V. B. entertained the officers of the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, at a dinner in return for the hospitality shown the officers of the Volunteers. In October, a guard of honor, composed of two companies under Major Pallister, turned out on the departure of the Commander-in-Chief. The battalion was inspected on December 6th, and had a grand march out on January 21st, 1868. At the annual meeting in May the battalion affairs were found in a very prosperous state, the band funds shewing a balance of $67.00.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSFER OF MILITIA TO THE DOMINION.—MEETINGS TO DISCUSS TERMS.—PRIVILEGES GRANTED.—COURT OF ENQUIRY.—REGULATIONS FOR DRILL.—CHANGE OF NAME.

BY a general order, dated July 13th, 1868, the regulations for transferring the Volunteers from the local authorities to the Dominion Government were made known and a meeting of the officers of the battalion was called, on the 15th August, to consider them. It was decided to send a deputation to wait on the Minister of Militia, Sir George E. Cartier, who was on a visit to Halifax, to request that the privileges enjoyed by the battalion be continued. At the adjourned meeting, held on the 20th, the answer of the Adjutant-General was received, but was not considered satisfactory, the information asked for by the battalion officers not being available until the return of Sir George E. Cartier to head-quarters. At this meeting Dr. Garvie was elected Surgeon, in place of Dr. Davies who had resigned, and Dr. Thos. Walsh was elected Assistant Surgeon.

On the 29th October a special meeting of the battalion officers was held, and the commanding officer was requested to communicate with head-

quarters in reference to certain privileges the battalion wished to secure, and on the 15th of January, 1869, the officers met to consider the answer received. This was accepted by a vote of 12 to 6, and the service rolls ordered to be submitted to the companies, the privilege of being discharged on giving six months notice being asked for and finally granted by the authorities.

During the winter of 1869 the companies were busy recruiting their ranks and reorganizing under the Dominion Militia Regulations.

At the annual meeting in May some trouble was experienced with the accounts of the band committee, the late Treasurer having failed to give a satisfactory account. A committee was appointed to investigate and found the accounts thirty-nine dollars short.

The companies resumed their usual drill on Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, and officers and non-commissioned officers on Monday and Saturday for special drill. Orders were also received from headquarters to send in the dates of the commission of all officers, their qualifications and ranks.

In July a court of enquiry was held, composed of Captain Vaux, Lieut. Allison and Lieut. Ritchie, to investigate a charge made by the Commanding Officer against the late Treasurer of the band committee. The name of this officer was finally struck off the militia list. In August Sergt.-Major Baddos was appointed drill instructor to the battalion, and on the

16th and 28th of the same month, guards of honor were furnished to attend H. R. H. Prince Arthur on his arrival and departure from Halifax.

During the season, by the new regulations, thirteen drills of three hours each were required, but by special arrangements, the battalion was allowed to substitute twenty-six evening drills, this being one of the privileges asked for on the re-enrollment; the name of the battalion was also changed, the word "Rifles" being now used, "Halifax Volunteer Battalion of Rifles" being the official designation.

On the 8th January, 1870, the battalion paraded at the funeral of their late Surgeon, J. B. Garvie, M.D., and on the 11th February following, furnished guards of honor at the opening of the Assembly.

On the 11th of March the battalion was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Sinclair, he having been appointed to that position, and in April formed the guard of honor at the closing of the House of Assembly.

At a meeting of the battalion officers, held March 30th, the Quarter Master, Captain Hayden, was elected Paymaster, Mr. Wm. Twining being the other candidate, Dr. Walsh was promoted to the rank of Surgeon and Dr. Farrell elected Assistant Surgeon, and at an adjourned meeting, held in the following June, Quarter-Master Sergt. J. Scott Mitchell was elected to the vacant post of Quarter-Master.

By a brigade order, dated May 13th, the name of the battalion was changed to "The 63rd Battalion of Rifles," and all promotions and company changes were henceforth to be published in Battalion Orders; previously company promotions, either of officers or non-commissioned officers, were not noted in the order book, each company acting independently in any changes made.

How the battalion came to be called the 63rd has never been satisfactorily explained, the regiment being entitled to the third place in the roll of regiments of the Active Militia of Canada, it having had an unbroken existence since the 14th of May, 1860. The only other battalions senior in Canada being the 1st Battalion "Prince of Wales" Regiment, Montreal, organized November 1st, 1859, and the 2nd Battalion "Queens' Own" of Toronto, organized 26th April, 1860, eighteen days before the 63rd, the third Regiment "Victoria Rifles" not being organized until January 1862.

The battalion assisted at a review of the active militia of the city on the 24th of October, and on the evening of the 9th of December was inspected by the Brigade Major of the district.

CHAPTER VI.

COLONEL CHEARNLEY RETIRES. — DARTMOUTH COMPANY SUCCEEDED BY THE 2ND SCOTTISH.—DRESS REGULATIONS.—BATTALION REGULATIONS.—DEATH OF COLONEL CHEARNLEY. INSPECTION.—BAND TROUBLES.

DURING the winter of 1871, considerable changes took place in the battalion. Colonel Chearnley, who was considered, from his long association with the force, as the father of the regiment, retired from the command, being succeeded by Major Mackinlay, and Captain and Adjutant George R. Anderson was promoted to the rank of Major ; Lieut. Douglas M. McLeod being made Adjutant.

The Dartmouth Company also passed away, its place in the battalion being taken by the second division of the Scottish Company, Captain Mackintosh being placed in command. The change was most beneficial to the battalion as the Dartmouth Company had for some time, from a variety of causes, great difficulty in keeping the ranks full, and the 2nd Scottish Company soon took a front place both in drill and in efficiency. On the 13th of March a grand route march and sham-fight took place, the whole militia brigade, and all the troops in garrison taking part. The militia brigade, consisting of the Field

Battery, 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, 2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery, 63rd Battalion of Rifles, and 66th Battalion of Infantry, assembled at nine o'clock. The Field Battery was served out with five rounds per gun, the other corps with twenty-five rounds per man. The review was one of the most extensive ever held in the city.

At a meeting of the officers held on the 27th of March, the regulations for the officers clothing were discussed, and it was decided to import the necessary cloth, equipments, bugles and other articles required. For the men of the battalion, the glengarry cap with scarlet tuft, was decided on to be worn as undress, and the proper number ordered to be imported. At a meeting held in June, a committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the battalion, and arrange them in accordance with the Dominion Militia Law.

Major Pallister, who had received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, was appointed with Messrs. Bond, McKerron and Vaughan a band committee, and the formation of a drum and fife corps was proposed. Sergt. Blackman, of the band, was appointed bandmaster on the 12th June, 1871, and on the 19th, Corpl. P. Gough was promoted to the vacant position of sergeant.

During the summer of this year, regular brigade drills took place in the evening, on the common, under the Brigade Major, Colonel Laurie.

On the 15th July, the brigade was called out to attend the funeral of Col. Chearnley, the 63rd forming the firing party, the battalion showing its respect for the late commanding officer by turning out in force. The usual mourning was worn by the officers and by the Chebucto Greys, Col. Chearnley's old company.

On the 18th of July, the battalion was inspected by the Adjutant-General, Col. Robertson Ross, and again on November 1st, with the whole city brigade, by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

During the winter of 1872, some trouble arose in reference to the band of the battalion. A letter from the members to the officers was not received as it was considered their demands should be made through the bandmaster and, by a battalion order, the clothing and instruments were ordered into stores. During March the difficulty was arranged, and the band resumed practice.

CHAPTER VII.

COLONEL MACKINLAY RETIRES.—DEATH OF COLONEL SINCLAIR.—CHANGES IN THE STAFF.—CHEBUCTO GREYS CLOTHING AND ARMS CALLED IN.—DEATH OF MAJOR BARRON.

ON April 26th, 1872, Col. Mackinlay retired, after twelve years service, during which time he had taken an active part in everything connected with the battalion, and the active force lost one of its most effective and zealous members. Although Col. Mackinlay had ceased to be on the active list, he has never allowed his interest in the battalion and the active militia to waver. Lieut.-Colonel Pallister succeeded him in the command.

On the Queen's Birthday, the usual review was held. By a district order, dated June 10th, the regulations for the year were made known. The battalion was ordered out for four day parades or reviews, and eight evening brigade drills, the remainder of the drill to be performed regimentally; those regulations were in place of the battalion being ordered into camp.

By the death, on the 25th June, of Col. Sinclair, D. A. G., the battalion lost one of its oldest friends. This officer, who had originally been a member of the Scottish Rifles, had from the year 1859, been inti-

mately connected with the volunteer force of the province, and particularly with the city corps. The battalion was ordered to wear mourning for six weeks. Colonel Laurie, Brigade Major, was appointed to the vacant position of D. A. General.

The battalion was inspected on Oct. 2nd, Captain Barron being appointed acting Major. Col. Laurie, on assuming the position of Deputy Adjutant-General, issued a general order on October 11th, in which the active force was asked to cöoperate with him in keeping up the efficiency and good record the volunteers and militia of the province had always maintained. During this year, Captain Ritchie and Quarter-Master Hayden were granted the honorary rank of Major.

In April, 1873, the rifle busby was adopted as the head dress of the battalion, and was imported from England, the chaco up to this time having been worn. In June the battalion attended the funeral of the Hon. Jos. Howe, late Lieut.-Governor of the province. On July 1st, Capt. Cummins was appointed to act as Major. By a battalion order, dated July 16th, 1873, the arms and clothing of Company B., (Chebucto Greys) were called in, thus terminating the existence of another of the original companies of the battalion. The position of the Chebucto Greys was occupied by a new company placed under the command of Capt. Vaughan. Surgeon Walsh, having resigned, Dr. Sinclair was elected Surgeon in his place, and by a

resolution passed at the annual meeting, May 12th, candidates for commissions in the battalion were required to be ballotted for at a meeting of the officers and to receive a two-thirds vote of those present before they would be recommended by the Commanding Officer.

In August the battalion was inspected by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. By the resignation of Captains Barron and Piers at this time, the battalion lost two of the original officers of the force. Dr. Farrell also retiring, Dr. Fullerton was appointed Assistant Surgeon. By a general order, Major Geo. R. Anderson was given the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and soon after resigned.

On the 15th of August, Captain J. D. Cummins, and Captain and Brevet Major J. N. Ritchie, were gazetted Majors. By another general order, the number of men allowed to drill having been reduced, the companies were cut down from fifty-five men to forty-two. This was a cause of great dissatisfaction in the force. The adjutant of the battalion, Lieut. McLeod, being on leave, Lieut. Mumford was appointed to act in his place. In May, 1875, the battalion celebrated H. M. Birthday by a review, and at a meeting held on the 28th of June, Dr. Campbell was appointed Surgeon and Dr. Cameron Assistant Surgeon, Drs. Fullerton and Sinclair having resigned. By a general order, dated 13th August, 1875, Capt. J. D. Mackintosh was appointed Major. Major

Ritchie resuming command of No. 1 (Scottish Co). The battalion was inspected, with the city brigade, by Colonel Laurie, on October 8th, the whole force taking part in a review and sham-fight, twenty rounds per man being served out.

In February, 1876, Major Barron died; although he had retired from the active force, the city brigade attended his funeral, his long connection with the volunteer and militia service having secured him a host of friends in their ranks. Lieut and Adjutant McLeod having left Halifax in July, Lieut. J. H. Anderson was appointed acting Adjutant, and Major Ritchie was granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and in September following, Capt. Mumford was appointed Adjutant. The battalion was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General on November 7th. The inspection took place in the evening at the drill room. In the spring of 1877, owing to a reduction of the amount granted for drill, only four companies of the 63rd were allowed pay, the other two companies, however, took part in all the battalion parades without pay.

In August, Major Hayden, Paymaster, resigned, after serving in the battalion from its formation. Quarter-Master J. Scott Mitchell receiving the vacant position, Sergt.-Instructor J. G. Corbin being appointed Quarter-Master.

Difficulty was experienced during this year in collecting the band dues from some of the officers

and companies. Owing to disputes as to the amount of service given by the band to the battalion some of the officers had declined paying towards its support, but a special committee was appointed to adjust the dispute, and the matter was arranged.

The battalion was inspected on October 12th by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Laurie. In March, 1878, the battalion paraded at the funeral of Sir Wm. O'Grady Haley, Commanding the troops in garrison. On the 15th March, Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. N. Ritchie retired, after having taken a most active and prominent part in the working of the battalion. His services were particularly valuable during the Fenian raids, when the battalion was doing garrison duty, the Adjutant, Capt. Anderson, being at that time absent on leave. The announcement of Lieut.-Colonel Ritchie's resignation was received with general regret by the whole force.

CHAPTER VIII.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—DEATH OF MAJOR CUMMINS. RESIGNATION OF COLONEL PALLISTER.—CLASSIFICATION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.—HELMETS.—CROSSBELT ORNAMENTS.

IN November, H. R. H. Princess Louise and His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, landed in Halifax, and the battalion paraded at their reception and also furnished a guard of honor at the railway station on their departure for Ottawa. The battalion was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General on December 11th. On the 12th December, the battalion lost by death Major J. D. Cummins, who was buried with military honors. Major Cummins was one of the most active of the staff officers, and his loss was generally regretted. By a general order dated February 7th, Captain Wm. McKerron was appointed Major.

On the 24th May the usual review and sham-fight took place, the regular troops in the garrison also taking part. General Sir Patrick McDougall, who was in command, was so well pleased at the manner in which the city brigade turned out and the steadiness and soldierly manner in which the movements were performed, that he wrote to the General Commanding the Militia at Ottawa, a very complimentary letter,

expressing his pleasure and gratification at the efficiency of the brigade.

In June, 1879, Major J. D. Mackintosh was promoted to the command of the battalion, vice Col. Pallister, who retired. Col. Pallister had joined the battalion in 1862, when in command of the Dartmouth Engineers, and had taken an active part in all its movements. Although retired from the command, Col. Pallister still retains his rank and is considered a member of the battalion.

The regular inspection by the Deputy Adjutant-General, took place on October 22nd, the regular troops were present and took part in the review. One of the improvements now introduced was the proper classification of the non-commissioned officers and, by a battalion order dated June 1st, 1880, their dates of appointment and seniority was fixed; the oldest non-commissioned officer being Sergt. Taple, Mayflower Company, he having been appointed sergeant December 31st, 1867. A school of instruction was also established, and all non-commissioned officers required to obtain a third-class certificate.

At a meeting of the officers, held in January, 1880, it was decided to form a "Battalion Rifle Association," the numerous rifle matches engaged in necessitating an organization of this kind. The question of clothing was also brought up, and it was decided to adopt the regulation pattern helmet. A committee was appointed to select a proper badge for the front

of the helmets, and also an ornament for the officers cross-belt.

Some curious incidents grew out of the decision to adopt a new badge. The design having to be approved of by the officer commanding the militia of Canada, quite a voluminous correspondence took place. The first design, a Maltese cross, was rejected by this official on the curious plea that the arms of the cross were intended to be inscribed with the name of the actions the battalion would be engaged in, and as the 63rd were not likely ever to be in action, the design was not suitable. Another design submitted was rejected for an equally weighty reason, and the gallant general intimated that there was not talent enough in the corps to get up a proper design, and that he would himself furnish a badge and motto. This was not very flattering to the 63rd. As the design proposed consisted of a mixture of the provincial and city arms, with a codfish as the principal ornament, and the motto "*E Mari Merces*," (by the sea we live) it was not considered by the officers quite suitable for a rifle corps, in fact, under ordinary circumstances, it would be supposed the official in question was perpetrating a joke, but it was a matter of notoriety that he was not at all humorous—in fact quite the reverse. The whole business showed what a large amount of trouble could be made about a trifle, the correspondence extending over six months, when a few minutes could have settled the matter.

As the general's design for a badge would have made the battalion the laughing stock of the whole force, and as his letter accompanying it intimated that if it was not accepted the Governor-General would be called upon to enforce the wishes of the writer, the officers had the design of a badge and motto forwarded to headquarters with a request to have it laid before His Excellency for approval. This had the desired effect, and a description of the present badge and motto was published in general orders, the motto "*Cede Nullis*" being adopted.

In February, on the arrival of H. R. H. Princess Louise, the 63rd furnished a guard of honor, and also at the opening and closing of the House of Assembly. The officers also attended the funeral of Col. Lovel, C. B., commanding Royal Engineers, who was buried on April 24th, and the usual parade and review with the regular troops was held on the Queen's Birthday.

On August 20th, 1880, by a general order, Capt. Thos. J. Walsh was appointed Major. The annual inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General took place on October 19th. During the winter of 1881, a proposal was made to adopt a fur trimmed overcoat for the winter uniform of the officers, and a committee was appointed and decided on a suitable style and obtained estimates as to the cost, etc., but at a special meeting, called for the purpose, it was decided not to change the regulation overcoat then in use.

CHAPTER IX.

REVIEW AT SUSSEX, N. B.—DEATH OF ADJUTANT MUMFORD.—LINGAN RIOT.—DETACHMENT ORDERED FOR DUTY.—PRESENTATION TO BANDMASTER BLACKMAN.

ON June 30th, 1881, the battalion proceeded by train to Sussex, N. B., and took part in a review and sham-fight held there on July 1st, in the presence of the Marquis of Lorne, General Luard and others. The battalion paraded in heavy marching order with great coats strapped, and two days rations. Although on the train all night, the men turned out at Sussex in first class order, and both on their appearance and drill were highly commended. The officers of the battalion were entertained by Colonel Blair and officers of the 78th, then in camp. On July 4th, the battalion attended another review and sham-fight on Halifax Common, the regular troops also taking part. The Marquis of Lorne, General Luard (commanding the Canadian Militia), the Honorable the Minister of Militia, and many other officials witnessed the proceedings.

The annual inspection took place on September 29th, the proceedings included a review in which the regular troops took part. The Adjutant of the battalion, Capt. J. M. Mumford, died suddenly on

December 31st. He had been appointed in September, 1876, and was a painstaking and efficient officer. His sudden death was a shock to his comrades, especially the shooting officers, with whom he was a great favorite. He was buried with full military honors, and at a meeting of the officers a letter of condolence was addressed to his family. The usual mourning was worn for three months. The 63rd furnished a guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly on January 19th, 1882, and on February 3rd, by a general order, Lieut. J. N. Crane, was appointed Adjutant, with the rank of Captain. The Battalion Rifle Association held its prize meeting on September 20th, at Bedford range. A good prize list was offered and the meeting was a success. In October the battalion paraded at the funeral of Major Reeves, 66th Regiment, and, on November 18th, was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General.

In March, 1883, owing to a disturbance among the miners at Lingan, Cape Breton, and a demand having been made for military protection by the authorities of that place, orders were issued for a detachment of 100 men from the 63rd to proceed there. Although the orders were only received at noon, by two o'clock the requisite number were on parade, but, pending further instructions, were not forwarded. The authorities having decided to send a detachment composed of equal numbers from the 63rd, 66th, and Garrison Artillery, forty-three non-commissioned officers and

men, under command of Captain Egan, with Lieuts. Twining and Silver, were ordered for duty. Owing to the difficulty of getting transport to the mines, the detachment, after being under arms for three days, was relieved from duty, the riots having been in the meantime quelled by the local authorities. In April the battalion furnished a guard of honor at the closing of the House of Assembly. By a general order, dated July 20th, 1883, Captain Thos. J. Egan was appointed Major, vice McKerron, who had resigned. On September 15th, the annual matches of the Battalion Rifle Association took place at Bedford range. As usual the matches were well attended. On November 1st, the inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General took place, but, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, no review was held. On the 15th, Surgeon Cameron resigned. In April, 1884, the usual guard was furnished at the closing of the House of Assembly, and in June the battalion lost by death, Lieut. Davison, an officer in No. 6 company; he was buried with military honors. A presentation was this year made by the officers of the battalion to Bandmaster Blackman, who had, for twenty years, been in charge of the band. The presentation, which took place at a dinner given to Mr. Blackman by the members of the band, was accompanied by an address. The annual matches of the Battalion Rifle Association took place on September 17th, at the Bedford range, the officers of the battalion being entertained by

Col. Mackintosh on the ground. On September 29th the battalion was inspected, with the 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery and 66th Regiment, by General Middleton, commanding the Militia of Canada. Twenty rounds blank cartridge per man was served out, and a review and sham-fight held. On the 13th October a guard of honor was furnished at government house on the occasion of a visit by the Governor-General and Marchioness of Lansdowne.

CHAPTER X.

NORTH-WEST REBELLION.—PROVISIONAL BATTALION.—63RD CONTINGENT.—COMPANIES QUOTA.—DEPARTURE.—HARDSHIPS ON THE JOURNEY.—ARRIVE AT SWIFT CURRENT.—THE BATTALION DIVIDED.—SASKATCHEWAN LANDING.—MOOSE JAW.—FATIGUE WORK—RETURN TO HALIFAX.

THE year 1885 was an important one in the history of the 63rd. The account of the dissatisfaction and disturbance in the North-West were not considered by the people of Nova Scotia of any serious consequence, and the startling rumors that were occasionally received from that part of the Dominion were looked upon more as the result of political schemes than as the signs of any actual outbreak among the half-breeds. But about the end of March it was found that force would have to be used to suppress the rising, and that the active militia would be used to support the mounted police. On the 1st of April the 66th Regiment, P. L. F., was ordered out for active service in the North-West. The reason this, the junior regiment in the city, was selected, has never been made public, but there is no doubt that political influence had something to do with it. It was found however, after a few days, advisable to cancel the order of the 1st, and on the 3rd of April a provisional battalion, composed of

detachments from the 1st Garrison Artillery, 63rd Rifles, and the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, was ordered out for duty.

This order was received by Colonel Mackintosh at noon on Good Friday, the 3rd inst. At two o'clock the Colonel and the Majors met in the armory and selected the officers for duty with the detachment, and orders for a battalion parade were issued. The battalion paraded on Saturday, the 4th, with full ranks, the men from each company were told off for duty, and the detachment, of one field officer, the Quartermaster, nine company officers, and one hundred non-commissioned officers and men, stood on parade waiting medical inspection. This inspection was, however, postponed until Monday afternoon when it took place, and the detachment was transferred to the provisional battalion. The promptness shown on this occasion fully sustained all previous records of the 63rd. As orders to embark were not received at once, the provisional battalion was kept under arms until the 11th inst., when it embarked on the Intercolonial train for the North-West. An immense demonstration took place on the departure of the regiment. The 63rd detachment was under Major Thomas J. Walsh, with Captains Fortune, Hechler and Cunningham; Lieuts. Twining, Silver, McKie, Fletcher, James and Fiske, and Quartermaster Corbin. Although the call for duty was quite unexpected, and the rank and file of the battalion was composed of

men in good circumstances and steady employment, no difficulty was incurred in selecting the men required, every man of the contingent being a *bona fide* member of the corps. When the call was made no recruiting was required. The different companies furnished the following quotas :—

	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Men.	Total.
No. 1, Scottish	1	1	2	15	19
" 2, Mayflowers .	2	1	1	17	21
" 3, 2nd Scottish..	3	3	4	22	32
" 4, Halifax Rifles	2	1	1	7	11
" 5, Halifax Rifles	1	1	3	10	15
" 6		2	1	8	11
					109

The senior major, Thos. J. Walsh, was in command, and Capt. J. G. Corbin, Quartermaster of the 63rd, went with the provisional battalion in the same capacity.

The men experienced considerable hardship on the way to the North-West. The Canada Pacific Railway not being complete the men had to march over some of the gaps between the completed sections of the railway, and over others were carried in teams. One of those marches will long be remembered by those who took part in it. The route lay across an arm or inlet of Lake Superior, and the distance, twenty-five miles on the ice, was done on foot. As the ice was covered with snow and slush, a foot deep in many

places, the spirit and endurance of the men was remarkable. One only succumbed to the unusual exposure, Private Marwick, of No. 6. He was buried with military honors at Winnipeg, where the provisional battalion arrived on the 22nd. The 63rd part of the provisional battalion was formed into three companies, Capt. Hechler, with Lieuts. Silver and James, being appointed to No. 6; Capt. Cunningham, and Lieuts. Twining and McKie, to No. 7; and Capt. Fortune, with Lieuts. Fletcher and Fiske, to No. 8,—the provisional battalion consisting of that number of companies. After a delay of a few days at Winnipeg, the battalion moved on to the scene of action, and arrived at Swift Current, a station on the Canada Pacific Railway, a few days later. As this was the nearest station on the line of railway to the scene of operations, the provisional battalion was stationed here for some time and was constantly drilling. It being found necessary, for the purpose of protecting certain points, to divide the regiment, the 66th portion was forwarded to Medicine Hat, a town on the Canada Pacific Railway, further west than Swift Current, and Capts. Hechler and Cunningham's companies, under Major Walsh, were sent to Saskatchewan Landing, a post on the Saskatchewan River about thirty-five miles from Swift Current, on the route by which supplies were forwarded to the troops engaged with the enemy. The march of thirty-five miles was made without any mishap by the two companies, and

they resumed drill under Major Walsh. On the 22nd May, Capt. Fortune's company, and the balance of the battalion at Swift Current, were removed to Moose Jaw, a station about 150 miles east of Swift Current.

The two companies at Saskatchewan Landing had, in addition to a course of drill, considerable fatigue duty to perform. All the stores going forward had to be ferried across the river, this had to be done by means of scows, and the labour of loading and working this ferry occupied a large portion of the time of the 63rd detachment. The three companies were united at Moose Jaw on the 18th June, and on July 9th the provisional battalion left for home. The towns through which the battalion passed gave it an enthusiastic reception, and it arrived home on July 24th, being received by the city brigade and escorted to the drill grounds.

CHAPTER XI.

RECEPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL BATTALION.—STANDING ORDERS REVISED.—BAND AND ORDERLY ROOM.—THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—CHANGE OF NAME.—QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—SERVICE MEDALS PRESENTED.

THE headquarters of the battalion drilled as usual during the absence of the detachment under Major Walsh on service. On April 24th Dr. Cogswell was appointed Assistant Surgeon, vice Cameron, who had resigned. On July 24th the battalion, with the city brigade, paraded to receive the provisional battalion, which arrived by train; an immense concourse of citizens attending the reception, and a dinner being given at the Exhibition Building. A few days later the provisional battalion having been relieved from duty, the 63rd contingent rejoined their battalion. On the 8th October the Battalion Rifle Association held its sixth annual prize meeting. On November 11th the battalion inspection took place, but, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, there was no review, the inspection taking place at the drill grounds.

A special meeting of the officers was held on February 5th, 1886, to consider the revised standing orders of the battalion, a committee having the revi-

sion of the rules of the battalion in hand for some time had concluded their labors and the result was submitted for the approval of the officers. Having been read and approved of, with some slight alteration, they were ordered to be sent to headquarters for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. This was the first meeting of the officers in their new orderly room. Considerable inconvenience had been experienced by the want of a proper band, orderly and store room for the battalion, and the Halifax Field Battery having been disbanded, the building used by them as a gun shed was handed over to the battalion by the militia department and converted into a band room, quartermasters store room, and officers orderly room. The latter was found most convenient, and being nicely finished and furnished, was used for all meetings. The battalion also erected two buildings on Bedford range, one for the commissioned officers, the other for the non-commissioned officers and men, such buildings being found almost indispensable during the numerous matches in which the battalion was engaged. In April a musical and theatrical entertainment, to raise funds to build a regimental club room, was held by the members of the battalion at the Academy of Music. The performance, which depicted scenes of camp life in the North-West Campaign, was a great success, the sum of four hundred and nine dollars, over expenses, being realized. The battalion furnished the usual guard at the

opening of the House of Assembly, and on the anniversary of the departure of the provisional battalion, 11th April, a brigade dinner was given at the Halifax Hotel, General Lord Russel, and all the principal militia officers, were invited.

On the 24th May a review and sham-fight of all the troops, both regular and militia, was held on the common, after which the medals for the North-West service were presented on the Grand Parade by General Lord Russel. On October 21st, 1886, the battalion was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General. At a meeting of the officers, held 19th December, 1886, it was decided to change the name of the battalion from 63rd Battalion of Rifles to "Halifax Rifles." After some opposition, the motion to change the name was adopted.

In April, 1887, the usual guard was furnished on the closing of the House of Assembly. On June 16th the Battalion Rifle Association held its competitions at Bedford rifle range. This match had previously been held in the fall, and at a season of the year that was most inconvenient.

On the 21st of June the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee took place in Halifax, the city brigade, with H. M. troops, taking a prominent part in the proceedings, a grand review, ending with a "*Feu de joie*," being one of the most attractive features. On July 19th the battalion proceeded to Bedford range for the regular target practice. Hitherto the target practice

had been performed by companies, but on this occasion the whole battalion, headed by the band, marched to the depot, and proceeded by train to Bedford. The new arrangements were found most satisfactory. On September 14th the battalion was inspected by Major-General Middleton and, after the review, the officers entertained the General and other officers at lunch in the orderly room.

CHAPTER XII.

COMPOSITION OF THE BATTALION.—COMPANY ORGANIZATION.—ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.—RECRUIT DRILL.—SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.—ABSENCE OF EX-MILITARY MEN.—EFFECT OF REGULAR TROOPS IN GARRISON.—FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BATTALION.

OWING to the battalion being composed of companies that were originally independent of each other, a friendly rivalry has always existed between them. Each company has its own organization; some of the companies still retaining their original national character. The companies also elect their members, thus being associated only with such comrades as they approve of. The company officers are also generally appointed to the companies in which they had previously served; the battalion very rarely going outside to fill vacancies. All the staff and nearly all the company officers have served in the ranks. The system of company organization helps to keep the men together, and the electing of members insures a better class in the ranks than could otherwise be secured. Under the militia regulations those privileges are not recognized, but all changes being subject to the approval of the com-

manding officer, they are not allowed to clash with the established laws. The system of company organization has been found of great use when any sudden call was made for the service of the battalion, as each man's residence, occupation, and other circumstances are known and he can always be found, and the company meetings during the winter season, when drill is suspended, help to keep the men in hand. This was fully shown at the time when a call was made in March, 1883, before the battalion was mustered for drill. In a few hours after orders were received the detachment was ready. Again, in April, 1885, on the call for service in the North-West, the battalion had not to ask for a single man outside the corps, a record which can not likely be shown by many regiments called out for duty under similar circumstances.

For some years past a system of drill has been organized, any man joining being required to attend twelve recruit drills before mustering with his company, and a school for the instruction of non-commissioned officers, under the adjutant, is opened every spring before the regular drill season; every candidate for promotion being required to obtain a certificate of proficiency before this promotion is confirmed.

Another feature of the 63rd is the almost entire absence of ex-military men from its ranks, two or three only being members of the battalion. This will surprise some, as the impression seems general in

militia circles in other parts of the Dominion that great advantages are derived from corps being in a city garrisoned by regular troops, but unfortunately this is not the case, as long experience has proven. Professionals, whether in military matters or in cricket or base-ball matches, do not look on those who serve either for honor or pleasure, with a kindly eye, and although the Imperial troops in Halifax have ever been friendly to the local forces, there has not for years been any cordiality or fraternal feeling between them.

The battalion has had in its ranks many who have since taken a high position in the world, both at home and abroad. Besides the many commanding officers of other regiments of the active militia who have served in the ranks and taken their first lessons in drill in this corps, many gentlemen who now hold prominent positions have been proud to call themselves members of the various companies that originally formed the Halifax Volunteer Battalion. Within the writer's recollection six colonels of other city corps, three judges and many well-known politicians, several members of parliament—including two cabinet ministers, and many prominent citizens have been active members. One of the privates of the Greys is now a colonel in the Imperial service, another is consul-general and a most prominent statesman in the service of the English government.

The staff of the battalion to the present has been as follows:—

Captain Commanding:

	Date of Commission.
William Chearnley	May 15, 1860.

Colonel:

Sir William Fenwick Williams	Nov. 6, 1860.

Lieut.-Colonels:

William Chearnley	June 20, 1865.
Andrew K. Mackinlay	June 27, 1870.
Wm. H. Pallister	July 3, 1870.
John D. Mackintosh	Jan. 27, 1879.

Majors:

Andrew K. Mackinlay	June 27, 1865.
Wm. H. Pallister	July 3, 1865.
George R. Anderson	Feb. 10, 1871.
Wm. Barron	Oct. 2, 1872.
John D. Cummins	Aug. 15, 1874.
J. N. Ritchie	" " "
John D. Mackintosh	July 15, 1875.
Wm. McKerron	Feb. 7, 1879.
Thos. J. Walsh	Aug. 20, 1880.
Thos. J. Egan	July 20, 1883.

Adjutants:

Capt. George R. Anderson	Sep. 5, 1863.
Lieut. Douglas McLeod	Jan. 19, 1867.
Capt. James M. Mumford	Sep. 25, 1876.
" James Noble Crane	Feb. 3, 1882.

Paymasters:

Patrick Hayden	May 30, 1870.
J. Scott Mitchell	Aug. 6, 1877.

Quartermasters:

Patrick Hayden	Dec. 11, 1886.
J. Scott Mitchell	Jan. 13, 1870.
John G. Gorbin	Mar. 15, 1878.

Surgeon-Major:

	Date of Commission.
W. H. Davies	June 20, 1865.

Surgeons:

John Slayter	June 20, 1865.
J. B. Garvie	Aug. 20, 1868.
Thos. Walsh	Mar. 30, 1870.
Geo. L. Sinclair	July 16, 1873.
D. A. Campbell	June 28, 1875.
Wm. M. Cameron	Nov. 15, 1883.

Assistant Surgeons:

Thos. Walsh	Aug. 20, 1868.
Edward Farrell	Mar. 30, 1870.
W. S. Fullerton	Aug. 15, 1873.
Wm. M. Cameron	June 28, 1875.
A. W. Cogswell	Ap'l 24, 1885.

Captains Commanding Companies:

R. Bligh Sinclair	Dec. 13, 1859.
William Chearnley	" 15, "
F. Traunweizer	" 19, "
Peter Bulger	Jan. 9, 1860.
Thos. E. Kenny	" 13, "
David Faulkner	May 2, 1860.
Andrew K. Mackinlay	July 14, "
George Fraser	June 14, 1661.
Wm. H. Pallister	Nov. 4, "
Wm. Barron	Jan. 10, 1865.
George Piers	June 20, "
Cuthbert C. Vaux	July 10, "
John S. McLean	" " "
W. S. Symonds	" " "
James Mullowney	Jan. 15, 1869.
J. Norman Ritchie	Feb. 4, 1870.
John M. Hay	" 17, 1871.
W. D. Harrington	" " "
John D. Mackintosh	Oct. 13, "

	Date of Commission.
John Vaughan	Aug. 22, 1873.
Wm. McKerron	" " "
Thos. J. Walsh	Oct. 23, 1874.
Berkley B. Bond	" " "
Jas. M. Mumford	July 15, 1875.
Edmund Fultz	Feb. 11, 1876.
M. J. Power	July 21, 1877.
John Milsom	Feb. 7, 1879.
John McInnis	" 8, "
Thos. J. Egan	Aug. 21, 1880.
William Bishop	Feb. 12, 1881.
James Fortune	" " "
Henry Hechler	" " "
A. G. Cunningham	Aug. 6, "
James Mackay	Dec. 16, "
John T. Meagher	Aug. 15, 1884.
John T. Twining, Jr.	Jan. 8, 1886.
William J. Butler	Feb. 4, 1887.

ROLL OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Major:

Thomas J. Walsh.

Quarter-Master:

Capt. John G. Corbin.

Captains:

James Fortune, Henry Hechler,
A. G. Cunningham.

Lieutenants:

John Tremain Twining, Harold St. C. Silver,
Crawford J. McKie, Charles R. Fletcher,
Thomas C. James, Cyrus K. Fiske.

Sergeants.

A. G. Kaizer,	John Conrod,
Louis Dixon,	M. C. Mumford,
Charles Tobin,	Henry Reynalds,
H. M. Oldham,	M. F. Cullen,

Lostford Woolrich.

Corporals:

M. Keefe,	W. C. Stirling,
William Myers,	R. B. Elliot,
H. P. Bezanson,	Fred. R. Brown,
Edward B. Hunter,	Robert Dalrymple,
John Cunningham,	Edward O'Donnell,
T. Sampson,	Charles Waterfield.

Lance-Corporals:

W. A. Emmerson,	John S. Chisholm,
C. S. Pickford,	Charles W. Gibson,
J. S. McKay,	Edward Monaghan,
P. Humphrey,	James Gorman,
A. W. Hesson,	Edward Sullivan,

W. J. Hoare.

Privates:

John Patterson, (piper),	T. L. Fraser,
Charles S. Cameron,	Louis J. Mylius,
James S Creighton,	Clifford W. Romans,
E. E. Harris,	Fred'k H. Theakston,
W. A. Mott,	George Burgey,
Andrew Muir,	Donald Gormley,
Charles N. Mumford,	John Mackintosh,
R. H. Munnis,	W. D. C. Spike,
Robert Taple,	E. P. Story,
Douglas Woods,	S. B. Wollard,
John A. Watt,	Herbert Andrews,
C. W. Kelly, (bugler),	A. E. Bateman,
David Gray,	John Earle,
John Sullivan,	Henry Quirk,
Herman J. A. Vogle,	Charles B. Naylor,

Henry Woods,
David Romans,
Dennis Taafe, (bugler)
E. M. Studd, (bugler)
Richard Blackmore, Jr.,
John H. Brown,
Harry E. Fraser,
Wallace H. Fraser,
Charles Munro,
Hugh MacNab,
William H. Pentz,
E. W. Sutcliffe,
James Fraser, Jr.,
Fred'k E. Halls,
Charles W. McLeod,
Rupert Shaw,
James Ross,
Stanley H. Romans,
Henry Blackwood,
Richard Schrage,
Frank A. Bayer,
James F. Donohoe,
George Laurie,
William Monaghan,
J. T. McKenzie,
Thomas O'Donnell,
John O'Neill,
Arthur Peveril,
Frederick Marwick,
William Anderson,
Charles Harris,
William Kennedy,
Arthur A. Michener,
James Shrum,
John Conrod,
Thomas Brackett,
Peter Fleming,
H. E. Hughes.

BADGE AND MOTTO.

63RD "HALIFAX" BATTALION OF RIFLES.

An eight pointed star (fluted). The regimental number 63 at upper point, with the words "Halifax Rifles" on a ribbon attached. From the Regimental number a Bugle suspended by cords and tassels. In the circle of the Bugle a Maple Leaf bearing the word "Canada."

Motto: "*Cede Nullis*" on a ribbon interlaced with bow of bugle cord.

The whole surmounted with the "Royal Crown."

CHEBUCTO GREYS. 1861.

THE SCOTTISH RIFLES.

SCOTCHMEN are seldom behind their fellow-citizens in public spirit, and the Scotchmen of Halifax were the first to make an organized attempt to form a volunteer rifle company in their adopted home. A roll of Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen, willing to become members, was left at the office of McLean, Campbell & Company for signature, in November, 1859; and on the 13th of December a meeting was held in Mason Hall, for the purpose of organizing, Wm. B. Smellie being in the chair, and Donald Ross acting as secretary. The name adopted was THE SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY OF HALIFAX. Membership was confined to Scotchmen and their descendants.

The company elected R. Bligh Sinclair, (late of H. M. 42nd Highlanders) Captain, and W. B. Smellie, J. B. Campbell, J. N. Ritchie, Wm. Murray and Peter Jack, a Committee to prepare rules for the company, and perfect arrangements for its organization. Lieut. Reade, 62nd Regiment, was introduced to the meeting, and delivered a very interesting address on the

rifle and rifle practice. The company decided to drill on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, the hall over Nash's auction rooms being hired for that purpose.

At a meeting of the company, held on the 13th of January, 1860, the rules and by-laws having been approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, were signed by the members of the company, to the number of eighty-five, and it was decided that no member would be received until he had signed his name to the rules and regulations. At this meeting, in accordance with one of the rules of the company, a committee of management for the year was elected; consisting of Captain Sinclair, John S. Maclean, William Murray, J. N. Ritchie and J. J. Bremner. Mr. Alexander Doull was elected Treasurer, Mr. Donald Ross, Secretary; and Mr. David Hood, Sergeant, of the Scottish Rifles. On the 23rd of January the company met for the all-important business of electing commissioned officers, when Andrew K. Mackinlay was elected First Lieutenant, R. G. Halliburton and Wm. Murray, Second Lieutenants; and Dr. Davies, Surgeon, of the company. The Hon. Wm. Young, Hon. Alex. Keith, William Murdock, John Esson, Peter Ross, James Scott, John Doull, George McKenzie and Capt. Taylor were elected honorary members. It was also decided to offer the services of the company to the citizens of Halifax in extinguishing fires in any of the wards of the city. As it would be some time before the company could be supplied with a full dress uniform, it was suggested

that an undress jacket and Scotch bonnet be procured, to be worn at all drills. Although this motion was carried there was considerable opposition on the plea of expense, and at a subsequent meeting it was abandoned, the company resolving to drill in plain clothes, with Scotch bonnet.

The list of honorary members of the Scottish Rifles shows that the movement received the cordial support of the Scotchmen of the city who, from age or business cares, were unable to join the ranks as active members. At a meeting held on January 30th, in addition to those already mentioned, Sir Brenton Halliburton, Hon. Alex. Stewart, C. B., and Messrs. Jas. Forman, J. C. Halliburton, Thos. Fenerty, Geo. Mitchell, Jas. Thomson, Andrew Mackinlay, Wm. Stairs, Chas. Robson, Jas. Donaldson, Geo. Esson, James Rhind, Alex. Primrose, and Wm. S. Stirling were elected honorary members. The election of non-commissioned officers was the next step that occupied the attention of the company, nearly as much interest being taken in the matter as in the election of the commissioned officers. Sergeant Hood was made Sergeant-Major, and Messrs. W. Myers Gray, John Sinclair, J. N. Ritchie, and J. D. Wallace, Sergeants; Sergeant Ritchie was afterwards made Quarter-Master Sergeant. Messrs. Halliburton, Geo. Anderson, and W. Myers Gray were chosen as a committee to meet with committees from other city companies in reference to the selection of a suitable uniform. The

commanding officer, Capt. Sinclair, was also instructed to order at once, from Scotland, one hundred and twenty Prince Charlie bonnets to be worn by the members at drill. The uniform finally decided on by the Scottish Company was grey cloth with royal blue piping on collar and sleeves, and belts of brown leather. Capt. Sinclair was instructed to order the clothing and belts from London, a set of bagpipes, and also Highland suits for the pipers and buglers. In March, Donald Ross, the Secretary of the company, resigned his office, and Wm. Grant, Jr., was appointed in his place, a vote of thanks being tendered to the retiring official for his services. A fourth commissioned officer being required, a meeting was called for the purpose of electing one; but, after several attempts, a clear majority could not be obtained for any one candidate and the matter was postponed.

The formation of a volunteer band having been undertaken, and the Scottish Rifles being requested to contribute towards its support, Lieut. R. G. Halliburton was selected to represent the company on the band committee. At a meeting, held March 28th, Geo. R. Anderson, Esq., was elected Second Lieutenant, and the Hon. John Anderson with Messrs. John Gibson, John McCulloch, R. B. Seeton, and E. W. Chipman were elected honorary members. The Prince Charlie bonnet imported for the company not being satisfactory, it was abandoned as full dress, and a cap with diced band and horse-hair plume adopted,

the bonnet, improved by the addition of badge and feather, to be used as undress.

At a meeting of the company held on the 14th of May, the formation of the city volunteer companies into a battalion by the Commander-in-Chief was announced, also that Capt. Sinclair had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Adjutant-General of Militia for the Province of Nova Scotia. The promotion of Captain Sinclair afforded great satisfaction to the members of the company, and Lieut. Halliburton, on their behalf, conveyed to Colonel Sinclair an expression of their feelings, to which Colonel Sinclair made a suitable reply. Although not supplied with uniform, the Scottish turned out to a review on the 8th of June, such of the members as had undress jackets wearing them—the balance in plain clothes, and all wearing the Prince Charlie bonnet. The company mustered 27 file, exclusive of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. As His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was about to visit the province and the Scottish Rifles intended taking part in his reception, special morning drills were held on the Common, roll being called at half-past six a. m. Colonel Sinclair having retired from the company, Lieut. Mackinlay was promoted to the command, and an attempt was made to elect a second lieutenant, but as no candidate had a clear majority the matter was postponed. During this year Alex. Primrose, Esq., one of the honorary members, presented

a medal to be fired for by the Scottish Rifles. The company held the first target practice at Point Pleasant, and went into camp for several days. Owing to some act of insubordination one of the men was dismissed from the company and others were reprimanded, but, as it was the first offence of the kind in the organization, on an ample apology being tendered, the punishment was commuted to a fine. At a meeting held on July 24th, another attempt was made to elect a second lieutenant, but it again failed, the two candidates, Messrs. Gray and Harrington, being nearly a tie. The company was on duty during the visit of H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales, and supplied guards on several occasions, appearing in their new uniform, which had just been issued.

In October the company decided to present a testimonial to Lieut. Reade, who had been the instructor provided by the Government for the volunteers. The co-operation of the other city companies was asked by the Scottish, but, as they did not respond freely, the company decided to make the presentation on its own account. This took place on June 2nd, 1861, at the Mechanics Institute room, the Chief Justice and a number of prominent citizens being present. A valuable gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, was presented to Lieut. Reade, who made a feeling acknowledgment. Speeches were made by the Hon. Wm. Young, Chief Justice, and others, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for the Queen, the

Chief Justice and Lieut. Reade. The annual report presented at the December meeting, 1860, showed the Scottish Rifles to be in a prosperous state. The chairman of the managing committee, J. S. Maclean, Esq., complimenting the members on the satisfactory state of their finances. At the January meeting a vote of thinks was passed to General Trollope for his many acts of kindness to the Scottish Rifles. At this meeting it was also decided that the officers of the company communicate with the fire-wardens of the city to make arrangements to assist at fires. The services of the company were also tendered to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as a guard of honor at the opening of the legislature. In March some little unpleasantness occurred between the Scottish Rifles and the Adjutant-General. The members took exception to the tone of a letter sent by Colonel Sinclair to Capt. Mackinlay and resented some reflection on the discipline of the Scottish Rifles. This opinion being conveyed to Colonel Sinclair, by a letter from the Secretary, matters did not improve and, after some correspondence, Colonel Sinclair declined having any further communication with the company. A committee was then appointed to wait on the Commander-in-Chief and lay the case before him. Before an interview could be arranged, however, his excellency expressed a wish that the matter should be allowed to drop.

In March the North British Society presented the Scottish Rifles with a silver medal to be fired for at their target practice. The subject of uniform was discussed during the winter, and though many of the members were not satisfied with the one in use, it was decided, on a motion being made to that effect, that no change take place during the current year. In August sixteen men were told off to compete for the honor of representing the company at the competition for the British Association Medal--100 rounds of ammunition per man being allowed for practice. C. Caldwell and A. K. Doull were the fortunate winners of first and second places, Alfred Hutchings being next; the third man to be a representative of the company should either of the others be unable to attend. The match took place in October and one of the company's representatives, Private C. Caldwell, took second prize, Earl Mulgrave's Cup, Private Hutchins being the other marksman from the Scottish. The company having secured a rifle range at Fort Needham, every facility was afforded for practice and all company shooting took place on this range.

At the annual meeting held in December, 1861, the report of the committee of management showed the company to be in a very satisfactory state. At this meeting Mr. Thomas Mowbray was elected junior Corporal, and Mr. Grant, the Secretary, having left the city, Alexander Rae Garvie was appointed in his place.

At a special meeting held in January, 1862, it was decided to adopt a new uniform, of a dark color with plaid scarf, and to have the belts blackened to correspond, a sample uniform exhibited by Lieut. Anderson meeting with general approval. The Commander-in-Chief did not, however, approve of the change, and requested the company to reconsider the resolution. As all the other companies of the battalion had grey clothing he considered that one company clothed in dark would not be correct. At a special meeting a resolution confirming the choice of a dark uniform was passed, with a request to the Commander-in-Chief to sanction the change, and it was decided that no further change in the uniform of the company would take place during the term of service for which the members were enrolled. No further objection being made at head quarters the uniform was finally adopted. Lieut. Halliburton having resigned his commission, John S. McLean, Esq., who had taken an active part in all company affairs, was elected Lieutenant. A proposition was made to elect Sergt. W. Myers Gray Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, but Mr. Gray declined the appointment and resigned from the company. At a meeting held on the 11th of March, 1862, Corpl. Romans was elected Sergeant in place of Gray and J. J. Bremner corporal, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Ritchie was elected Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant.

At the next annual meeting (December, 1863) the subject of a series of lectures was brought up but abandoned. At this meeting Peter Jack was elected Secretary over Alex. Rae Garvie, and Corporal J. J. Bremner was made Sergeant. Sergt. Sinclair having resigned as an active member, was placed on the list of honorary members of the company. During 1864 several of the old members retired, and a proposition was brought up by the committee of management that the company re-enroll for another term of service and that membership would not be confined to any nationality, providing other circumstances were satisfactory. The members of the company decided to celebrate the completion of their first term of service by a dinner, and also voted the sum of twenty pounds as prizes for the best attendance at drill for the ensuing year.

The company agreed to continue in the battalion provided it was allowed to wear the uniform then in use. The regular target practice took place at the Fort Needham range on the 21st of June. In passing the Wellington Barracks the guard did not return the company's salute, and the matter being reported, a suitable apology was received. Captain Mackinlay having been appointed Major of the battalion and Lieutenant Anderson, Adjutant, a meeting of the company was held on the 13th of July, 1865, for the purpose of filling the vacancies. Lieut. Murray having declined the command, Lieut. McLean

was appointed Captain, and Quartermaster J. N. Ritchie and Sergt. W. D. Harrington were elected Lieutenants. At this meeting Private J. D. Mackintosh was elected Corporal. At a meeting held in September Sergt. A. K. Doull was made junior Lieutenant. The sum of forty dollars per annum was voted as the company's contribution to the support of the band, provided the other companies of the battalion paid an equal amount. In January, 1866, the company enjoyed a sleigh-drive to Bedford —Fitzmaurice being the caterer. Colonel Chearnley and the captains of the other companies of the battalion were guests. The drive and dinner were a success. In March the company was called out for active service during the Fenian scare, and, at a meeting held on the 22nd, the resignation of Sergt. J. J. Bremner was received. Sergt. Bremner's name was placed on the list of honorary members. At this meeting some discussion took place in reference to members of the company holding rank in the other militia regiments. At a meeting held in April following Corporal J. D. Mackintosh was elected Sergeant.

In June the battalion being called out for garrison duty the company took its share of guards, its det[illegible] being 28 men, 2 sergeants and 2 corporals. In [illegible]anuary, 1867, the company had their usual sleigh-drive to Bedford—Fitzmaurice again supplying the dinner. Colonel Chearnley and staff of the battalion, with the captains of the other companies

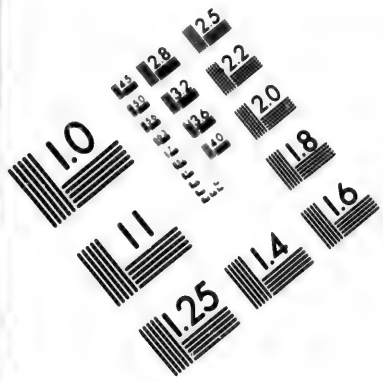
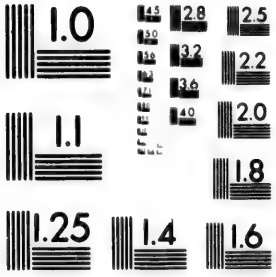
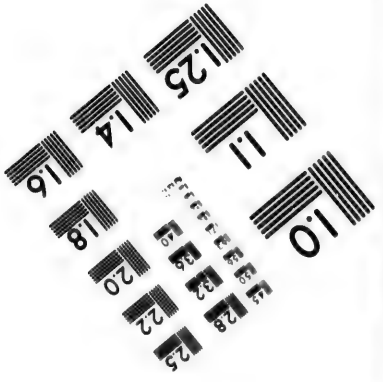


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)





being guests. In June, 1867, Sergt. W. E. Harrington, who had long been an active member of the company, resigned. At the annual meeting in December, 1867, the company voted one hundred dollars to the poor of the city and also eighty dollars as prizes for the best attendance at drill for the next year. On the 26th of this month the company, headed by the Volunteer Band, turned out with the North British Society.

At the next annual meeting (1868) eighty dollars was again voted for the best attendance at drill, to be divided into eleven prizes. Fifty dollars was also voted to the poor of the city. At a special meeting held in January, 1869, for the purpose of considering the subject of re-enrolling under the Dominion Militia Act, considerable discussion took place, most of the members objecting very strongly to the terms of enlistment, as set forth in the service rolls. By a vote of 46 to 10 the company agreed to re-enroll, provided the clause allowing members to retire on giving six months' notice, was inserted in the service rolls. This privilege was finally granted and the Scottish Rifles continued their organization. In February the company had the usual drive to Bedford, the staff and other officers being the guests. The whole cost, which was borne by the company, being $223.95.

In April, 1869, Peter Jack, Esq., who had from the first taken an active part in the management of the company, and who had for six years held the

office of Secretary, retired from the Scottish Rifles and a vote of thanks was tendered him for his valuable services, M. G. Black being selected for the vacant office. Sergt.-Major Hood, who had been one of the first to join the Scottish company, having died, he was buried with military honors and, at the next quarterly meeting in June, a letter of condolence was sent to his family.

At the annual meeting in December, 1869, the sum of fifty dollars was voted towards a prize list. It was also determined that all members attending thirty-six drills in the year would be exempt from company dues. Prizes to the amount of seventy-eight dollars were paid out for attendance at drill during the year 1869. At this meeting J. Scott Mitchell was elected Secretary, and Capt. McLean, Lieut. Murray and Lieut. Doull gave notice of their intention to retire. Capt. McLean and Lieut. Murray were elected honorary members, and at a subsequent meeting Lieut. Doull was paid the same compliment.

A special meeting of the Scottish Rifles was held on January 10th, 1870, for the election of officers, etc., J. N. Ritchie being made Captain and W. D. Harrington senior Lieutenant. Several attempts were made to elect a junior officer but without success, the rules requiring a clear majority of the company. After the ballot had gone round several times and neither Messrs. Mackintosh nor McLeod were found to have a sufficient number of votes, the company pro-

ceeded to elect non-commissioned officers when Messrs. Corbin, Bishop and Stenhouse were elected Corporals and Messrs Bond and Story, Sergeants.

On the 28th of January following, another meeting was called and balloting for a junior officer resumed. After three attempts the result was as unsatisfactory as at the previous meeting. It was decided at this meeting to present a testimonial to Capt. McLean on his retiring from the company, and a committee was appointed to select a suitable article and make all arrangements for its presentation. The company and a number of guests,—officers of the staff and old members of the company, met at the Halifax Hotel for this purpose a few days later and, after participating in a bountiful repast, presented Capt. McLean with a magnificent epergne, suitably engraved, and an address conveying the good wishes of the members to their late commanding officer. Capt. McLean made an eloquent reply, and after speeches by His Worship Mayor Tobin, P. C. Hill, Esq., Hon. W. J. Stairs, and others, and songs by members of the company, the Scottish Rifles dispersed, having enjoyed a very pleasant evening. On February 7th, 1870, another effort was made to elect a junior lieutenant and, after several attempts, J. D. Mackintosh was finally selected. In July the company had its prize matches at Bedford and, in the fall of that year, Lieut. Harrington resigned, he being about to take command of the Mayflower company. On December

13th, Sergt. McLeod was elected junior Lieutenant; Corporal Corbin, Sergeant, and Private McInnis, Lance Corporal, and in the following March, Lieut. McLeod having been made Adjutant of the battalion, Sergt. Bond was made Lieutenant, Corporal Bishop being promoted to the rank of Sergeant; Capt. Harrington being made an honorary member of the Scottish Rifles.

In May 1871 an important change took place in the company. The Dartmouth Rifles not being effective, a vacancy for a company offered in the battalion, and the Scottish Rifles decided to form a second company, or division. After full discussion and such changes made in the rules and bye-laws as were necessary, the company was recruited up to one hundred and twenty men. One of the new bye-laws was that the Lieut.-Colonel would have the appointing of the officers of the new division. On October 13th, 1871, Lieut. J. D. Mackintosh was appointed Captain, and Sergt. Jas. E. Dimock and Corporal Angwin, Lieutenants. Another rule was that the members to form No. 2 Division should be selected by ballot. At the next meeting Sergt. Story was appointed (provisionally) an officer of No. 2 Division. In December, 1871, a proposition was laid before the company requesting a contribution toward a monument to the late commanding officer of the battalion, Colonel Chearnley. The company did not take any action further than the appointing of a com-

mittee to enquire what could be done, and the matter was finally allowed to drop. At this meeting Sergt. McInnis was elected junior Lieutenant, and Lieut.-Colonel Pallister an honorary member, of the Scottish Rifles. In September, 1872, Corporal Stenhouse was elected Sergeant, and Capt. Ritchie received the brevet rank of Major.

No changes of importance took place during 1873. In December, 1874, Sergt. Corbin was appointed Musketry Instructor to the battalion, and Lieut. Bond was made Captain of No. 1 Division. In July, 1875, Capt. Mackintosh was promoted to the rank of Major, and Brevet-Major Ritchie was placed in charge of No. 1, Capt. Bond being transferred to No. 2 Division. Lieut. Angwin retiring from the company in October, 1875, Sergt Bishop was elected Lieutenant in No. 2 Division; J. N. Crane being made a corporal at the same meeting. Corporal Crane was soon afterwards made Secretary to the company. No change of importance took place in 1876. In 1877, owing to the cutting down of the number of men allowed to drill in this district, No. 2 Division of the Scottish was not called on, but decided to drill without pay. In December of this year Lance-Corporal Cunningham was elected Lieutenant in No. 2 Division, and at the same time Corporal Crane was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in No. 1 Division. At a meeting held on March 20th, 1878, Private Mumford and Sergt. Crane were elected Lieutenants,

Capt. Ritchie and Lieut. Dimock having retired from the active force, and Lieut. Ritchie having left the country. Sergt. Corbin was at the same time appointed Quarter-Master to the battalion, and Private A. G. Kaizer was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the 1st Scottish.

On February 3rd, 1879, a special meeting of the Scottish Rifles was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of separating the two companies. After some discussion it was decided that it would be to the advantage of both divisions if each had a separate organization, and a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements. At a subsequent meeting, held on the 11th, the terms of separation were agreed upon, each division taking one of the medals and equally dividing the funds; No. 1 retaining the books and papers of the original company. Lieut. McInnis having being promoted to the rank of Captain, took command of No. 1, Capt. Bond taking charge of No. 2 Division. On the evening of March 18th the company (No. 1 Division) held a meeting to reorganize and appoint officials; Capt. McInnis being appointed Treasurer and Lieutenant Crane, Secretary. A committee was also appointed to revise the rules and bye-laws.

No change of importance took place during 1880, but at the end of the year Capt. McInnis having announced his intention of retiring from the battalion, Lieut. Crane was appointed Treasurer and Corpl.

Kennedy, Secretary. In January, 1881, Charles H. Tupper was elected Lieutenant and, in the following month, Lieut. Bishop was promoted to the command Capt. McInnis, who had retired, being made an honorary member. In June the Scottish paraded with full ranks with the battalion at the review at Sussex, N. B., and at the review and sham-fight on Halifax Common shortly afterwards. In December, 1881, on the death of Capt. Mumford, Lieut Crane was appointed Adjutant to the battalion, and in May following J. B. Johnston was appointed Lieutenant. In December of this year the company voted ten dollars towards a testimonial to be presented to Major-General Laurie, who was about leaving the province.

In July, 1883, the company decided to form a rifle club, and in order to encourage all the members to practice, the marksmen were divided into three classes; this was found to have a most beneficial effect on the shooting of the company. In November, 1883, Lieut. Tupper having resigned, Lance-Corporal James was elected to fill the vacancy. No changes of importance took place in 1884. In April of 1885, on the breaking out of the rebellion in the North-West, the 1st Scottish were to the front, and eighteen men and one officer—Lieut. James—went with the 63rd contingent in the Halifax Battalion. The men of the company acquitted themselves with credit, and returned with the battalion, without loss. In September the company had the annual shooting

match at Bedford. In December 1885, Sergt. A. G. Kaizer was elected 2nd Lieutenant, vice Johnston, who had retired from the force. The name of the latter gentleman was placed on the roll of honorary members. No changes have taken place in the Scottish during the past year, the company continuing up to the standard it has always maintained. This company has been the nursery of many officers who have attained prominent rank, not only in the battalion of which the company forms part, but also in other city regiments. The Colonels of the Garrison Artillery and 66th have both served in its ranks, and also many of the company officers of their corps. In addition to these a large proportion of the staff of the 63rd—no less than two commanding officers, two majors, paymaster, quartermaster, and two adjutants—have taken their first lessons in military life in the ranks of this company. The national characteristic of Scotchmen to stand by each other has tended to keep the company up to a high standard and accounts, to some extent, for the harmony and good feeling that has ever prevailed in its ranks. The Scottish Rifles while always being well up in drill have also the reputation of being one of the best shooting companies in the battalion and, whether as individuals, or in teams, its members have taken a front place in all the rifle matches in the province.

LIST OF SCOTCHMEN AND DESCENDANTS OF SCOTCHMEN WHO SIGNED A ROLL CALLING A MEETING TO ORGANIZE THE SCOTTISH RIFLE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1859.

John B. Campbell,
John S. McLean,
Wm. B. Smellie,
W. C. Menzies,
Hugh Campbell,
William Murray,
John L. Whytal,
David Ross,
Alex. McNab, Jr.,
J. C. Mackintosh,
James S. Macdonald,
Charles J. Macdonald,
Hugh Murray,
Robert W. Macdonald,
Robert T. Muir,
John T. McAlpine,
J. N. Ritchie,
Adam Burns,
Frank F. Garvie,
Geo. Alexander,
Alex. Rae Garvie,
T. W. McKie,
E. Tupper Harvey,
John B. Garvie,
Chas. Annand,
James Wilson,
James Fraser,
Hugh MacNab,
Donald Sutherland,
Jas. J. Bremner,
Daniel W. Kerr,
Wallace E. Harrington,
John A. Sinclair,
J. C. More,
Arthur Cowie,
F. Corbett,
R. B. Seeton,
Wm. Esson,
Donald Ross,
Peter Malcom,
Charles Romans,
Alex. Chambers,
W. A. D. Morse,
A. K. Doull,
A. K. Mackinlay,
W. Campbell,
James White,
John M. Hay,
J. Scott Mitchell,
John Paterson,
John McCulloch,
Geo. Walker,
L. G. Rigby,
Joseph Chipman,
Alex. Anderson,
David Hood,
C. H. Colwell,
John McKenzie, (piper)
W. Myers Gray,
Daniel McAinsh,
Alex. Forsyth,
Robert Bligh Sinclair,
Robert Romans,
Jas. Thomson,
W. D. Harrington,
John Davison,

John Brander,
James McEwan,
Daniel McEwan, Jr.,
Richard Emery,
Wm. Kandick,
James W. Mackay,
Chas. E. Brown,
Geo. W. Hawkins,
George R. Anderson,
Alex. Gunn,
J. Jackson,
W. A. McIntosh,
Wm. H. Davies, M. D.,
N. P. Jameson,
A. Forrest,
Wm. Grant,
R. G. Halliburton,
H. D. Forman, M. D.,
James B. Crow,
Thomas McCulloch,
Jas. Shand, Jr.,
John U. Macdonald,
James Gunn,
Peter Jack,
John A. Grant,
Thomas Mowbray,
John Grigor,
Thomas Grigor,
F. Gray,
James Brander,
S. D. Macdonald,
R. Laidlaw,
George Tullock,
Chas. D. Major,
Wm. S. Roome,
J. D. Wallace,
Henry Romans,
Dr. Cogswell.

ORIGINAL ROLL OF THE SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY SIGNED ON JANUARY 13TH, 1860.

Robert Bligh Sinclair,
John B. Campbell,
John S. McLean,
Jas. J. Bremner,
William Murray,
James Thomson,
Charles Romans,
Robert Taylor,
Thomas Mowbray,
A. K. Doull,
J. N. Ritchie,
N. P. Jameson,
James Macdonald,
George W. Hawkins,
Daniel McEwan, Jr.,
Robert Muir,
Chas. Annand,
Henry Romans,
James Jackson,
John A. Sinclair,
J. Scott Mitchell,
J. C. Mackintosh,
W. A. McIntosh,
Peter Malcom,

John McCulloch,
A. K. Mackinlay,
Joseph Thomson,
John L. Whytal,
Daniel W. Kerr,
Wallace E. Harrington,
James McEwan,
James Shand, Jr.,
G. A. Tullock,
Chas. J. Macdonald,
Hugh M. MacNab,
R. B. Seeton,
R. W. Macdonald,
Joseph Chipmar,
Alex. Gunn,
William Esson,
Alexander Anderson,
E. L. Coleman,
Wm. Davidson,
Hugh Murray,
Geo. R. Anderson,
Wm. B. Smellie,
Arthur Cowie,
James White,
Daniel McAinsh,
James W. Mackay,
Adam Burns,
Jas. W. Mackay,
R. G. Halliburton,
John McKenzie, (piper)
James Wilson.

Robert J. Romans,
Wm. Campbell,
Jas. Gunn,
John Davison,
John M. Hay,
Wm. Grant, Jr.,
John C. More,
W. H. Davies, M. D.,
J. Henry Grigor,
Donald Ross,
Peter Jack,
Charles Colwell,
Jas. Fraser,
Alex. Forsyth,
Wm. D. Harrington,
Hugh Campbell,
Alex. Chambers,
W. T. Roome,
Alex. MacNab, Jr.,
David Hood,
W. C. Menzies,
George Alexander,
John MacEachern,
James B. Crow,
John T. MacAlpine,
W. Myers Gray,
Thomas McCulloch,
David Ross,
James D. Wallace,
Richard Emery.

SECOND SCOTTISH RIFLES.

ON the separation of the Scottish Companies in February, 1879, the second division proceeded to reorganize. The first meeting was held on the 27th March, Capt. Bond presiding; Lc. Corpl. J. T. Twining was elected Secretary, and Capt. Bond, Treasurer. The name "Second Scottish Company" was adopted, and a committee appointed to prepare rules and bye-laws. At the next meeting, held April 3rd, the rules and bye-laws were adopted and some promotions made among the non-commissioned officers. At a special meeting held on the 22nd of July, Corpl. J. T. Twining, Jr., was elected Lieut. in place of Lieut. E. C. Mumford, who had resigned, and Corpl. Wilson was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. The company held its annual firing at Bedford, August 6th. The non-commissioned officers of the company were at this date, Sergts. H. D. Holloway, W. W. Wilson, and C. J. McKie; Corpls. H. Reynalds and A. W. Hesson, Jr.; Lc. Corpls. Geo. Barron and W. Fenerty. At the annual meeting in December, the Secretary, Lieut. Twining, and the Treasurer, Capt. Bond, were

re-elected. During the year 1879 the company lost one of its best members, Sergt. H. McPhail, who had left the province for the United States. The fines for non-attendance at drill (one of the rules of the company) amounted to $31.30 for the year, and the dues to $74.00. The company was, at the end of this season—the first of its separate existence—in good working order, and the managing committee at the annual meeting congratulated the company on its success.

In January, 1880, the company lost by death Pte. James E. Marshall, one of its oldest members, who was buried with military honors on January 5th. The company had its annual firing on July 22nd, the muster being good and the firing an improvement on the year previous. The company continued to keep its ranks filled, very few changes taking place during the year. At the annual meeting in December Capt. Bond was re-elected Treasurer, and Sergt. Holloway, Secretary. At this meeting some discussion took place in reference to several non-commissioned officers who had not attended drill. The Secretary was ordered to notify them that they were liable to be reduced to the ranks. A special meeting of the company was held on April 1st, 1881, at which were present all the officers and thirty men of the company. Some discussion took place regarding the action of the captain in reducing to the ranks two lance-corporals. His action was sustained by a majority of the meeting, and Pri-

vates Dixon and Schaefer were elected to the vacancies. It was decided at this meeting to recruit the company to four over the regular strength, the extra men to be paid from the company's funds. This was the last meeting attended by Capt. Bond. Owing to illness he was obliged to withdraw from the force. He left the province and soon afterwards died in the United States.

The Second Scottish mustered well at the review at Sussex on July 1st, 1881, and in September had their firing which, as usual with the company, was well attended. Lieut. A. G. Cunningham having been placed in command, on the departure of Capt. Bond, new life was instilled into the organization, an *esprit de corps* being aroused that raised the company to a high state of efficiency, which it has maintained to the present day. On the occasion of his marriage Capt. Cunningham was presented with a very handsome silver service by the members of the company, a compliment to his very efficient services, which he duly appreciated. At the annual meeting in December, the Captain was elected Treasurer and Chas. Abbot, Secretary. It was decided at the meeting to charge an entrance fee of one dollar to be paid by any one joining the company. During this year (1881) the members formed themselves into a club for the purpose of amusement and instruction; a room was provided and the institution was a source of much benefit to all concerned. In fact the Second Scottish

Club was the means of bringing the members frequently together and adding not a little to the efficiency of the company,—providing a place of resort during the winter months when drill was suspended and the men apt to lose interest in the organization. Sergeant McKie and Corporals Reynalds and Dixon were active agents in promoting and establishing the company club.

On February 6th, 1882, Sergt. McKie was elected junior Lieutenant, the officers now being Capt. Cunningham and Lieutenants J. T. Twining and C. J. McKie. It was decided to have a company sleigh-drive on the 22nd of that month. Both sleigh-drive and dinner were a great success, Lieut.-Cols. Mackintosh and Pallister were among the guests invited. In August the company firing took place at Bedford—the money prizes amounting to sixty dollars. At the next annual meeting in December the Captain and Private Abbot were elected to the positions of Treasurer and Secretary, and the sum of ten dollars voted from the funds towards the Laurie testimonial.

On January 17th, 1883, the company had its annual sleigh-drive, the colonel and adjutant being guests. In March of this year the Second Scottish had its first call for active service. A riot having taken place at the Lingan coal mines, in Cape Breton, which the local authorities were unable to quell, a call was made for a portion of the active militia to

proceed to the scene of trouble. The order was only received about noon, but by two o'clock the force required (one hundred men) was mustered at the drill room, and of this force the Second Scottish numbered twenty-five. The orders for service were altered by the D. A. G. and guards called for from the three city corps—Artillery, Rifles and Infantry. The Second Scottish furnished a full share of the 63rd contingent, including their second officer, Lieut. Twining. After remaining on duty three days, awaiting means of transport, the guards were finally relieved from duty, the militia in the vicinity of the riots being called out to preserve order.

The spirit shown by the company on this occasion and the promptness with which the men were mustered when a totally unexpected summons was issued, reflected highly on the members of the Second Scottish and on their organization. The company had its annual firing in August, at Bedford Range, and at the battalion inspection mustered and drilled well. The Secretary — Corporal Abbot — having left the city, Lieutenant Twining acted in his place. At the annual meeting in December, Sergeant Dixon was appointed Secretary, Captain Cunningham was again elected Treasurer, and several changes took place in the ranks of the non-commissioned officers. In 1884, the Second Scottish showed an increased activity, and the system of promoting the non-commissioned officers by com-

petitive examination was adopted, with very satisfactory results. The company's strength was increased by six over the number allowed by regulation, and each member seemed to take a personal interest in the efficiency of the company, one of the results of this spirit was shown in the attendance at drills and parades, the Second Scottish being generally ahead in numbers.

On August 6th the company had its annual firing, on which occasion Captain Cunningham presented a medal to be competed for. The money prizes amounted to eighty-five dollars. At the battalion inspection in September, the Second Scottish paraded with full ranks, and added to the credit of the company and the battalion by their soldierly appearance on parade. At the review on the Common their steadiness was favorably commented upon by General Middleton, the inspecting officer. At the December meeting both the Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected, and some changes were made in reference to fines for non-attendance at drills. During this year Sergeant Holloway was promoted to the rank of Staff-Sergeant in the battalion. In January, 1885, a special meeting was held and some changes were made in reference to honorary membership; active members being entitled to be enrolled as honorary members after nine years' service. A change was also made in the classification at the target practice, in order to encourage the young shots. Three classes

were formed, prizes to be provided for each class. The result was an improvement on the scoring of former years.

On February 12th, the company, with the First Scottish and battalion band, enjoyed its usual sleigh-drive to Bedford. A pleasant time was spent and the combined companies and band returned to the city about midnight. In April following more serious matters occupied the attention of the Second Scottish and showed that the company was not only capable of enjoying a pleasant day's amusement, but was also equal to the more serious duties of a soldier.

The Rebellion in the North-West, the news of which was telegraphed to this city about the end of March, caused no little excitement in the ranks of the active militia, and when the 63rd battalion was called upon for duty, the Second Scottish showed that it was equal to the occasion. Of the hundred men called for, this company furnished three officers and twenty-nine rank and file, one of those, ex-Corporal Woolrich, who was absent in the United States, rejoining the company when it was ordered on active service. The Second Scottish furnished more men for the provisional battalion than any other company in the city brigade. All the members of this company returned home at the close of the rebellion and rejoined the battalion.

On September 17th the company had its regular target practice, and the new classification of the shots

resulted in a satisfactory improvement in the scoring, a better average being made than in any previous year. At the annual meeting in December, the Secretary and Treasurer were both re-elected, and a number of changes made in the ranks of the non-commissioned officers. Some few members having left, the company quickly recruited up, and at the beginning of 1886 numbered forty-four of all ranks.

In this year, 1886, for the first time since its organization, the company came forward as a shooting company, showing a very high average, and winning the battalion bugle, this was very gratifying to the management, as the shooting of the Second Scottish was the only duty in which it had hitherto taken a subordinate position. In April of this year, the Second Scottish took an active part in a dramatic and musical entertainment given at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of raising funds to provide a club and orderly room for the battalion. The affair was a success, and the nett receipts were over four hundred dollars. The entertainment, which was a humorous representation of some of the scenes in the North West, was very well arranged, and reflected credit on the management and on those who took part, very many of whom were members of the Second Scottish. The company fitted up a new orderly and recreation room, in the course of the following winter, for the support of which each member contributed six dollars in addition to monthly dues. Lieutenant

Twining having been promoted to the command of No. 6 company, Sergeant Woolrich was elected Junior Lieutenant of the company, and at the annual meeting the Secretary and Treasurer were again re-elected. No changes have since taken place in the company.

The Second Scottish, although the last formed in the battalion, has shown a wonderful spirit, and its very efficient management has fostered an *esprit de corps* that has kept it in a front place. No company in the battalion is managed so much by the members composing the rank and file, as the Second Scottish. Its civil organization is complete and all matters outside of military movements are regulated by a committee of management, elected annually. The members are nearly all young men and the company is very popular, always having men ready to fill any vacancies in the ranks when they occur.

The prompt responses to the calls to active service both for Lingan and the North West, by this company, have given it a very high character in the active militia, and the company bids fair to continue its very creditable record should an occasion call for its services in the future.

CHEBUCTO GREYS.

THE CHEBUCTO GREYS, the second city company gazetted, was organized on the 15th of December, 1859, the members electing as Captain, Wm. Chearnley, Esq., late of H. M. 8th Kings Regt. of Foot. This company, which was not restricted to any nationality, was composed principally of Englishmen or descendants of Englishmen, residing in Halifax. The officers elected, in addition to the Captain, were Wm. M. Allan, Jr., and George Piers, First Lieutenants, C. M. Nutting and Fitzgerald Cochrane, Second Lieutenants; the latter gentleman being afterwards made adjutant to the company, J. H. Tobin was elected Second Lieutenant. The company had a long list of prominent citizens as honorary members, and was looked upon as one of the most promising volunteer companies in the city. The uniform decided on was grey cloth with scarlet facings, the clothing being made for the company in London; and the outfit was one of the most expensive in the force. The company adopted rules and by-laws which, being approved of by the com-

mander-in-chief, were printed, the motto chosen being "*Pro Aris et Focis.*"

The non-commissioned officers of the Greys finally decided on, at a meeting held January 13th, 1860, were: *Sergt.-Major*, Thos. Clarke (late of H. M. 62nd Regt.); *Sergeants*, Fred. D. Allison, Alex. Keith, Chas. J. Wylde, John E. Albro; *Corporals*, Wm. Duffus, Geo. Ackhurst, Wm. H. Hill, W. R. Stowe Wainwright; *Treasurer*, Wm. Twining; *Buglers*, T. Finnigan (late H. M. 62nd Regt.), and Wm. J. Coleman, Jr. Sergeant Keith being promoted to the rank of Quarter-Master early in the spring, Corporal Wainwright was elected Sergeant, and George McLean, Corporal.

The Chebucto Greys were very popular, and although somewhat exclusive, it being no easy matter to gain admittance to their ranks, soon mustered over a hundred men. Capt. Chearnley, who had served in the regular army, was well qualified to bring the "Greys" to a high state of military discipline, and under his supervision they made rapid progress at drill during the winter of 1860; a parade of the "Greys" being sure to draw a crowd of spectators to criticise their movements and applaud their skill—on one occasion His Excellency the Governor honouring them with a visit. The "Greys" not having received their uniforms were not able to take part in the first volunteer review held on the 8th of June. On July 3rd, Sergeant Alex. Keith, jr., was

gazetted Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, and Dr. John Slayter, Surgeon to the company. The "Greys" took an active part in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, assisting to line the streets on his arrival and were at the field day held in his presence. On his departure, the "Greys," with the "Mayflowers," formed the guard of honor at the railway station, Richmond.

Although placed in command of the battalion, Captain Chearnley held his position as captain of the "Greys," and, although with increased duties, still found time to look after "his boys," as he was accustomed to call them. In the spring, Lieutenant Allan being about to leave the province, his comrades presented him with a silver mounted revolver and a complimentary address to mark their appreciation of his services in the organization of the company. In August the "Greys" went into camp at Point Pleasant for training in position drill and target practice; non-commissioned officers from the regular troops being furnished as instructors. It is not on record what amount of proficiency was attained by this course of drill, but it was a matter of notoriety that the "Greys" and any of their friends who visited them, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. In rifle shooting the company showed the lowest average in the battalion. At the annual meeting held in January, 1861, the Treasurer's report showed a very satisfactory state of finances—the sum of one hun-

dred and two pounds, twelve shillings, being on hand after paying all expenses. For clothing alone the expenditure had been six hundred and eighty-five pounds, two shillings and nine pence; for accoutrements one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and the current expenses of the company were eighty-eight pounds, making a total contribution of eight hundred and ninety-eight pounds, two shillings and nine pence, or in round numbers about three thousand six hundred dollars of our present currency. This large amount was all contributed by the active members of the company, except the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, or four hundred and eighty dollars, which was paid by the honorary members as entrance fees. Among these members were the Hon. Sir Brenton Halliburton, Hon Wm. B. Bliss, Hon. Enos Collins, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Hon. Mather B. Almon, John J. Sawyer, Jas. W. Merkel, Thos. S. Tobin, Edward Binney, John C. Halliburton, Wm. Pryor, Reuben I. Hart, Benjamin Wier, Edw. Albro, Thos C. Kinnear, J. W. Ritchie, James Foreman, John Stairs, Philip C. Hill, John Duffus, Wm. Ackhurst, Jas. R. Morse, Jas. Laurie, Jas. A. Moran, Samuel L. Shannon. Richard Chearnley, Hon. William Young, Maurice McIlreath, James Moran, jr., and others. On April 16th, 1861, Henry W. Johnston was elected Secretary of the company, and during this year the "Greys" took part with the battalion in all its parades and reviews, and also improved its reputation as a shooting

company. The company procured a rifle range for its members on the shore of Bedford Basin, between Africville and the Three Mile House, and this range soon became the popular place among the city volunteers for both practice and matches.

At the first Provincial Rifle Match held at Windsor, the company was represented by Privates Clifford R. Kinnear and Brenton Harrington; Private Kinnear leading the field and winning the first national medal ever shot for in Nova Scotia. At the Inter-colonial Match at Sussex, N. B., the same parties represented the "Greys," and Private Kinnear again led the battalion team. After the match considerable correspondence took place between Captain Chearnley and the Adjutant-General in reference to a dispute between a non-commissioned officer of the "Greys"—Sergt. John Albro—and some men of the Victoria Rifles (colored.) The detachment of "Victorias" was drawn up to receive ammunition at the range at Windsor, during the Provincial Match, and a detachment of the "Greys" under Sergt. Albro, assembled for the same purpose, when some dispute having arisen in reference to the position of the parties, Sergeant Albro expressed himself in a manner more forcible than complimentary to his fellow-soldiers. Captain Anderson, who was in command of the Victoria Rifles, took up the dispute and brought the matter before the Adjutant-General, with a demand for a court of enquiry. His Excellency the Governor did

not think the matter of sufficient importance to lay before a board of officers, but, on the complaint being pressed, a court was formed and explanations made by Sergeant Albro which were considered satisfactory by the authorities, but were not accepted by Captain Anderson, who resigned his command. In December the "Greys," with the Halifax Rifles and Dartmouth Rifles, were inspected by General Doyle and Earl Mulgrave, and on January 17th following, by Colonel Taylor, inspecting officer for the volunteers.

During 1862 the "Greys" lost a number of good men by the enrollment of the regular militia, many of the members taking commissions in that force. This, however, was a difficulty shared in by the other companies, the volunteers being looked upon as a training school for officers for the militia; but the "Greys" being composed of men in good circumstances, the ranks were more affected than those of the other city companies. In August the regular prize firing took place at the company's range, Sergeant Charles J. Wylde being the fortunate winner of the company medal. The ranges were two, three and four hundred yards, five rounds at each, twenty-four points being the winning score. On March 3rd, 1863, the company had a sleigh-drive, going to Bedford and lunching at Butler's Hotel, afterwards returning to the city and dining at Stewart's saloon. The following April they celebrated, with the battalion, the marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of

Wales. At the Provincial Match, held in Truro in October, the "Greys" were represented by Lieutenant Piers, and Privates Brenton Harrington, C. A. Stayner and John Scholfield.

At the annual meeting held on Jan. 5th, 1864, the report of the officers showed the company to be in good order, a balance of three hundred and forty-five dollars being in the treasurer's hands, and the ranks full. At this meeting J. Scholfield was elected Lance-Corporal, F. D. Corbett, Secretary, and Wm. Twining re-elected Treasurer. On Feb. 4th, the "Greys" and "Mayflowers" formed the guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly. The company had decided to have the usual sleigh-drive on March 1st, but, owing to unfavourable weather, was unable to start, and the company dined together at the Halifax Hotel, mustering eighty men, the battalion band occupying the orchestra. A number of guests were present and the dinner was a great success. On the 8th of that month the sleigh drive took place and was one of the finest ever enjoyed by the company, the procession being led by the battalion band, the guests in a six horse team, and the members of the company following in thirty sleighs; the company lunched at Butler's and returned to the city by torch light. During the winter the "Greys" drilled on Friday nights with the "Halifax" and "Dartmouth" companies, and, with the "Mayflowers" and "Scottish," formed the guard of honor at the opening of the House of

Assembly, Feb. 4th, 1865, and also at the reception of the governor Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, on Jan. 22nd.

During the fall of 1864, and the winter of 1865, the "Greys," with the other companies of the battalion, were busy completing their re-organization, the term of service having expired. By this re-organization some changes took place in the officers and non-commissioned officers of the company—the new roll shewing the following: *Captain*, Wm. Chearnley; *1st Lieutenants*, George Piers, Fitzgerald Cochrane; *2nd Lieutenant*, John E. Albro; *Surgeon*, J. H. Slayter, M.D.; *Sergt.-Major*, Thos. Clarke; *Sergeants*, Fred. D. Allison, William H. Stimpson, Stephen R. Sircom; *Corporals*, Gregory J. Tobin, John Scholfield, Samuel C. Nash; *Lance-Corporals*, Fred. W. Blaiklock, Chas. A. Clarke, S. Atwood Doane; *Buglers*, Thos. Finnigan, Edw. Creighton, Henry Goudge; *Treasurer*, Wm. Twining; *Secretary*, Fred. D. Corbett.

At the annual meeting held January 12th, 1865, the accounts of the company were wound up and the Treasurer's books showed that during their five years of service the Chebucto Greys had paid out for clothing and other expenses the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, seventeen shillings and sixpence; the government allowance for care of arms, etc. during this period being forty-one pounds five shillings—the balance, one thousand one hundred and twenty-six pounds, twelve shillings and

sixpence, or about four thousand five hundred dollars of present currency, being contributed by the members of the company. It looks somewhat unreasonable that men should not only give their time and service free but should be called upon to pay out large sums for the public service; still the "Greys" were not alone in this respect, for all the volunteer companies were under heavy expense, in fact some of the city companies made larger outlays.

The "Greys" adopted, with the other companies of the battalion, the rifle-green uniform and continued to wear red facings. In June, Captain Chearnley having been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion, Lieutenant Piers was made Captain. During the winter new rules and by-laws were adopted, the number of officers being reduced from five to three, and the entrance fee to the company was fixed at two dollars; the same amount, and one dollar additional for the band, was fixed as the annual dues, and a committee of management was to have control of all the affairs of the company, except in purely military matters, in which case the senior officer present took charge. At the meeting in January W. H. Stimpson, Gregory J. Tobin, S. R. Sircom, John Scholfield and James S. Cochran were elected as this committee of management. In July Sergeant F. D. Allison was gazetted Lieutenant, Sergeant Sircom having taken a similar position in the Dartmouth company. At the company prize

firing, which took place on September 1st, the gold medal was won by Sergeant Scholfield.

The "Greys" had now the same difficulty they had experienced in 1862–3. The regular militia having been enrolled, every inducement was held out for volunteers to take commissions in the regiments, and this company seems to have been drawn upon to an unusual extent. This was shown in a conspicuous manner in March, 1866, when the company presented to Colonel Chearnley an illuminated address, congratulating him upon his promotion. The address having been signed, not only by the active members of the "Greys," but also by those who had served in its ranks and taken commissions in the militia regiments, disclosed the fact that no less than thirty officers of the Halifax regiments, holding the ranks of Adjutants, Captains and Majors, had taken their first military training in this company.

The officers of the "Greys" were now: *Captain*, George Piers; *1st Lieutenant*, Fitzgerald Cochrane; *2nd Lieutenant*, F. D. Allison — Lieutenant Albro having left to take a position in the Artillery. The non-commissioned officers had also considerably changed, Corporal Nash being a Captain in the Artillery and Sergeant Sircom a Lieutenant in the Dartmouth Engineers. The ranks stood as follows: *Sergeants*, Gregory J. Tobin, John Scholfield, Charles A. Clark and F. W. Blaiklock; *Corporals*, S. A. Doane, Walter Lawson and Edmund J. Tobin.

On the occasion of the Fenian scare the "Greys" were prompt in responding to the call of duty, and were to proceed, on the signal of danger being given, to McNab's Island to assist in defending the forts.

By a battalion order dated March 21st, the companies of the battalion were designated by letters; the "Greys" being known as Company B. Great coats were issued to the men in view of their being soon required for duty. On April 6th the "Greys" were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, the company parading for the first time in their great coats. On June 6th, by a general order, the battalion was called out for garrison duty, and the "Greys'" quota, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal and eighteen men, was promptly furnished, Captain Piers and Lieutenants Cochran and Allison being also on this duty, which continued for two months. In September Lieutenant Fitzgerald Cochrane resigned from the "Greys," after being a member from the first organization, and was succeeded, on January 17th, 1867, by Sergeant Gregory J. Tobin. In March the "Greys," with the "Scottish," formed the guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly. No changes of importance took place in 1867, the "Greys" keeping their place in the battalion with credit. In 1868 the question of re-enrolling under the Dominion Militia Act, was fully discussed by the "Greys," as well as the other city companies, some of the volunteers objecting to the service rolls as sub-

mitted for signature, the "Greys" among the number. The matter having been finally arranged, the company decided to continue its service. The new service roll, dated March 14th, 1869, (the first under the Dominion Militia Regulations) shows the following list of officers: *Captain*, George Piers; *1st Lieutenant*, F. D. Allison; *Ensign*, Gregory J. Tobin; *Quarter Master-Sergeant*, W. H. Stimpson; *Sergeants*, F. W. Blaiklock, John Scholfield, J. W. Gorham and Walter Lawson; *Corporals*, William Ackhurst, jr., M. T. Carmen and Albert R. Payne. On September 15th the "Greys" attended the funeral of Sergeant-Major Clarke, who had for a long time been a member, he having joined the company at its re-organization in 1859. Sergeant-Major Clarke was buried with military honors.

During 1869 the "Greys" drilled on Friday evening of each week with the "Scottish" and "Halifax," and during the summer took part in the reception of H. R. H. Prince Arthur. In June, 1870, Lieutenant Allison retired, being succeeded by Second Lieutenant Gregory J. Tobin, Sergeant F. W. Blaiklock being appointed Second Lieutenant. In July Corporal Ackhurst died, and his funeral was attended by the company. The "Greys" now began to lose the position they had held so long as one of the best companies in the battalion, the old members losing the interest they formerly had in the organization, and the attendance at drills and parades was not up

to the standard previously maintained. In March, 1871, Lieutenant Gregory J. Tobin resigned, and Lieutenant Blaiklock having failed to qualify, was gazetted out, Sergeant Gorham and Private John Milsom being appointed lieutenants. An attempt was now made to revive the interest and infuse some more spirit into the company, and new non-commissioned officers were appointed. Corporals Michael T. Carmen, F. C. Dimock, Edwin Creighton, and Daniel Creamer were made sergeants, and Privates William Salter, H. St. G. Twining, Maximus Major and Louis D. Wier were made corporals. In July the "Greys" lost by death their old captain, Col. Chearnley; the company turned out well at his funeral, and by a battalion order wore mourning for one month.

No changes took place in the "Greys" during 1871. The company had lost its old spirit; that *esprit de corps*, which had distinguished it when in its prime, ceased to exist, and difficulty was experienced in getting the members to attend drill, the result being that the "Greys," which had previously been considered one of the strongest companies in the battalion, now often turned out with little more than a corporals guard. The year 1872 showed no changes in the "Greys" and very little improvement in their attendance at parades. The company had the regular target practice on the 4th of September and, on Oct. 2nd, 1872, were inspected, for the last time, with the battalion. During the spring of 1873 the "Greys" mustered with the battalion at the regular drill, but

it was evident that the company was not in an efficient state, and, by a battalion order dated July 16th, 1873, Captain Piers was ordered to return to the quartermaster all government clothing, arms and accoutrements belonging to the company. This virtually wound up the Chebucto Greys, for, although Lieutenant Vaughan was gazetted as Captain of number six, vice Piers, who was allowed to retire, very few of the old members remained in the ranks. An entirely new company was formed, and the name of Chebucto Greys was dropped from the battalion. The books and private property of the "Greys" were scattered, and very few records of its existence now remain.

By a general order, dated Aug. 22nd, Lieutenant John Vaughan was appointed captain and placed in charge of company B., (No. 6), Lieutenant Milsom still remaining with the company. A meeting was called in September to re-organize, and active steps taken to recruit the ranks. In March, 1874, the company elected non-commissioned officers as follows :— Sergeants : John Chapman, Jas. Noble, G. Lethbridge, and D. Sullivan ; Corporals : D. B. Ready, A. Bailey, F. Morris and John Devanney. New clothing was issued to the company, and Wednesday of each week was appointed for drill. On August 30th, the company had its target practice at Bedford, and in April, 1875, with the Halifax Rifles, formed the guard of honor at the closing of the House of Assembly. In July Sergeant Ready was made Ensign, vice Milsom,

who was promoted. On September 24th the company proceeded to Bedford range for the regular ball practice. Owing to some disturbance there among the men of the company an investigation was held and, as a result, Captain Vaughan was allowed to retire retaining rank, Lieutenant Milsom taking charge ; but Lieutenant Fultz of the " Mayflowers " being promoted to the rank of Captain, was soon after placed in command of the company.

No changes took place in 1876, but in 1877 Captain Fultz, having been transferred to the " Mayflowers," Lieutenant Power of the Halifax Rifles took command of No. 6. In Feb., 1879, Lieutenant Milsom was appointed to the command of No. 6, Captain Power being transferred to No. 4. In March following, Private Jas. Mackey was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in June, 1881, Corporal Davidson was made Ensign.

On July 1st, 1881, the company took part in the review at Sussex, N. B., and in December following, Captain Milsom resigned, being succeeded by Lieutenant Mackey, who was promoted to the rank of Captain. In Nov., 1882, Angus W. McLellan was appointed Lieutenant, vice Mackey, promoted, and in August, 1884, Edgar A. Bent was made Second Lieutenant. In April, 1885, when a detachment was called out for active service, No. 6 furnished eleven non-commissioned officers and men ; one of the latter, Private F. W. Marwick, died when on the train, and was buried with military honors at Winnipeg. The

rest of the contingent returned with the provisional battalion and rejoined the company. In 1886 Captain Mackey, who had removed from the city, retired from the company, being succeeded by Lieutenant Twining, of No. 3, who was promoted to the rank of Captain. Under the new management No. 6, which had fallen into an unsatisfactory condition, was rapidly recruited up and has continued to the present time, 1887, in good order.

Roll of Chebucto Greys, Dated January 13th, 1869.

Saml. W. DeBlois,	Henry J. Marshall,
Geo. Piers,	Anthony Shaw,
J. Henry Tobin,	Francis J. Albro,
Wm. M. Allan, jr.,	J. Henry Sutherland,
Frederick Allison,	Henry Scholfield,
Fitzgerald Cochran,	Andrew D. Merkel,
John E. Albro,	Jeremiah F. Kenny,
G. Allison Woodill,	Wm. H. Harrington,
Alex. Keith, jr.,	George Lang,
John G. Trider,	M. A. Glover,
Grinton Davidson,	Wm. B. Almon,
Charles Pierce,	Alf. F. Creighton,
John T. Croucher,	Wm. Lawson, jr.,
S. Atwood Doane,	Saml. G. Rigby,
Henry O'Neil,	Keyran Skerry,
Wm. Duffus,	Wm. A. Stimpson,
C. H. F. Symonds,	C. J. Reynolds,
Wm. Newton Shaeffer,	Nyren Silver,
Theodore A. Tapper,	Stephen R. Sircom,
N. Livingstone Herbert,	George McLean,
John H. Braine,	T. W. Mills,
Edwin C. Fairbanks,	Fred. W. Fishwick,

Wm. Twining,
Chas. J. Wylde,
Samuel C. Nash,
John Chearnley,
Chas. A Stayner,
John K. Bent,
Wm. R. Stowe Wainwright,
George Ackhurst,
Augustus E. Stayner,
Ed. G. Stayner,
Henry G. Northup,
H. W. Johnston,
F. W. Bullock,
Charles A. Clarke,
Jas. W. K. Johnston,
Jas. S. Cochrane,
Richard Lawson,
Chas. E. Allan,
Gregory J. Tobin,
George Cunard,
Clifford R. Kinnear,
Augustus Allison,
John Hacket,
Jas. T. Richardson,
Chas. M. Nutting,
Fred. W. Blaiklock,
Jas. G. Tobin,
Chas. Allison,
William Gossip, Jr.,
George B. Kenny,
William A. Johnston,
George Taylor,
John Larkin,
Wm. R. Adams,
John Scholfield,
John Northup, Jr.

Chas. A. R. Kerr,
H. G. Found,
H. W. Albro,
Wm. Ackhurst, Jr.,
M. F. Eagar,
E. R. Harrington,
Wm. Coleman,
R. Waugh,
James Whitman,
A. Martin Payne,
Albert R. Payne,
Wm. A. Hill,
Arnold J. Gaetz,
James Moran, Jr.,
James L. Woodill,
Wm. R. West,
John Slayter,
Robie Uniacke,
Thomas Clarke,
Leander J. Cogswell,
Herbert A. Greenwood,
Frank Lawson,
John Willis,
Geo. W. Smith,
A. Carmen,
Robt. Whitman,
Fred. D. Corbett,
Robie S. Stearns,
Fred. G. Wainwright,
J. Brenton Harrington,
Archibald Lawson,
Fred. B. Woodill,
John Brown,
T. Finnigan,
Fred. W. Creighton.

MAYFLOWER RIFLES.

THIS Company was organized on December 19th, 1859. The membership was not confined to any particular nationality, the company being composed principally of natives of the city. The first captain was a Hungarian, Captain Traunwizer, a jeweller by trade, Messrs. Fraser, Rouselle and Coleman, being Lieutenants. On 22nd February, 1860, the company met to elect non-commissioned officers, when Francis Jones was made Sergeant-Major, Alex. McNab, John Deegan, Geo. A. Dallas and John Hoare, Sergeants; James Nott, James Malloney, Chas. Grant and Wm. Johns, Corporals. At the same meeting, Charles Tupper, M. D., was elected Surgeon of the Company. A few days later the question of uniforms was brought up at a special meeting, called for the purpose of considering this all-important subject. Grey was decided on as the color, with light blue facings. The badge or emblem adopted by the company, was a wreath of mayflowers with a crown, and the motto "Excelsior" in the centre. A committee was also appointed to confer with other companies in reference to uniform. The company imported from Scotland

the cloth for the uniforms, and Mr. Cunningham, tailor, contracted to make seventy suits.

Among the honorary members of the Mayflower company, at this time were: Hon. Alex. Stewart, C.B., Martin J. Black, John C. Halliburton, W. J. Stairs, Thos. J. Tobin, and many other prominent citizens. In March a committee was sent out to solicit subscriptions towards the funds of the company and were very successfu . On the 6th of March, 1860, Lieutenant Coleman resigned his commission and was succeeded by Sergeant-Major Jones—Sergeant McNab being made sergeant-major. It was decided to charge an entrance fee of five shillings to members joining the "Mayflowers." At the same time Captain Traunwizer and Lieutenant Rouselle were delegated to represent the company on a band committee, and Messrs. Rouselle and Jones were appointed to act with committees from the other city companies to secure from the the legislature certain privileges for the volunteers. The Mayflower company turned out in full force at the inauguration of the Welsford-Parker monument, in July. In August Lieutenant Rouselle resigned his commission in the company, owing to some disagreement in regard to precedence, but was induced to withdraw his resignation.

The company was now somewhat in arrears, and a committee was appointed to investigate its financial affairs and to devise means for relieving the company from its embarrassment. It was found that a large number of the members were in arrears and, at a

special meeting held on September 27th, 1860, Doctor Tupper moved, and George Willoughby seconded, a resolution that all money now due the company must be paid up by October 4th; and a committee was sent out to wait on each delinquent and make known the decision of the meeting. This action had a good effect. The want of a suitable place for drill purposes was a source of great inconvenience to the "Mayflowers" as well as the other city companies, and a petition was sent to the government to provide proper accommodations. In December, dissatisfaction began to show itself in the company with reference to the management of its finances, and several attempts were made to clear matters up, but without success. At a special meeting held on February 12th, 1861, the names of eleven members were struck off the roll for non-attendance at drill and non-payment of dues. Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Sinclair, Adjutant-General of Militia, was elected an honorary member of the Mayflower company, being proposed by Lieutenant Rouselle; and Dr. Tupper announced his intention of delivering a lecture, the proceeds to go to the funds of the company. In April, a meeting of the non-commissioned officers and men was held and the affairs of the company fully discussed. As a result a special meeting of the company was called on April 30th, 1861, and Captain Traunwizer was requested to resign as the company was not satisfied with him. After some discussion, Captain Traunwizer withdrew and Lieutenant Fraser took the chair. A committee

was appointed to examine the financial affairs of the company, Captain Traunwizer having been treasurer.

The "Mayflowers" now took a fresh start. A number of the non-effective members were struck off the roll, new men induced to join, and a general re-organization took place. On June 31st, 1861, Lieutenant Fraser was appointed Captain and Thos. P. Studd, Esq., Lieutenant. In October the company sent two representatives — Sergeant-Major McNab and Sergeant Malloney—to the rifle match for the British Association medal, which took place at Windsor. In February, 1862, Sergeant Malloney was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant; the by-laws of the company were revised and printed; and an inspection of the arms, etc., was held. To relieve the financial difficulty of the company a series of lectures was delivered during the winter—the first by the surgeon of the company, the Hon. Dr. Tupper; the last by the Hon. Joseph Howe. The result was to place the "Mayflowers" on a good financial basis, and the company passed a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had delivered the lectures; to the committees who had managed them, and to the press of the city, which had assisted in making them a success. At the monthly meeting in April, it was decided to remit all arrears of dues, as the company was in a position to meet all expenses. The company was present at a review on the twenty-first of June of the year 1862, a fine of ten shillings being exacted from all members absent. Several non-commissioned

officers and men not having attended the regular drills and meetings of the company were expelled, others being appointed, and a determination shewn to keep the company up in an effective manner.

Some lady friends having presented a medal to be competed for at the rifle range, the company subscribed a sum of money to purchase a second or company medal, and about this time J. W. Fenerty and John McCulloch, Esqs., were elected honorary members of the company. In October the "Mayflowers" fired at the "Grey's" range, Richmond, for the two medals, when Quartermaster-Sergeant Malloney won the ladies gold medal and Private J. Shepeard the company medal. Miss Fraser, the daughter of the captain of the company, presented the prizes to the successful competitors In December, 1862, Mr. Lynch delivered a lecture, the proceeds for the benefit of the "Mayflowers," and in the early part of the next year, 1863, a large number of new members were added to the company, which was now in first-class condition. In April Lieutenant Studd, who had been unable to attend to the duties of his position in the company, was succeeded by H. A. Jennings; Quartermaster Sergeant Jas. Malloney being elected Junior Lieutenant. The officers of the Mayflower Rifles were now: Captain, Geo. Fraser; Lieutenants, J. R. Rouselle, H. A. Jennings, and Jas. Malloney. Lieutenant Rouselle, who had, from the organization, been a very efficient Secretary, also acting as Adjutant to the company. Some little trouble was experienced

during the year 1863 with a number of the non-commissioned officers, the company, however, sustained the officers in maintaining proper discipline and, by a vote of the company, some of the malcontent were expelled, and those who remained made ample apology for their disrespectful conduct.

During 1864 the "Mayflowers" took their share of duty, turning out with the Chebucto Greys, on February 4th, as a guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly. Lieutenant Jennings retired from the "Mayflowers" during 1864, and at the end of the year the term of service for which the company had enrolled having expired, the question of re-enrollment was brought up, Captain Fraser and Lieutenant Rouselle not wishing to continue, the company mustered under Lieutenant Malloney. The green uniform adopted by the other volunteer companies was accepted by the "Mayflowers," with the privilege of wearing light blue facings, blue stripes in pants and blue ball on chaco, but the company was induced to alter the blue facings to red as being more uniform in color with the other companies. In June, 1865, Cuthbert C. Vaux was elected a member of the Mayflower company and the next month was made Captain, and J. Edward Keating, who was a Lance-Corporal and Secretary to the company, was elected Junior Lieutenant.

W. P. West, Esq., having presented a handsome medal, it was shot for in August and won by Lieutenant Malloney. A vote of thanks was passed

to Mr. West for his liberality. In October Lieutenant Keating resigned his office as Secretary and was succeeded by Sergeant Kair. The company having agreed to pay $40 per year to the band fund, Captain Vaux, Lieutenants Malloney and Keating were appointed to represent the company on the band committee. The company also rented an orderly room for drills and meetings. In November Dr. Tupper resigned his position as Surgeon in the Mayflower Rifles.

In March, 1866, Sergeant G. A. Willoughby was elected Secretary and Private Geo. Fultz was made Quartermaster-Sergeant. In the same month great coats were served out by the government in view of the men being called out for active service. In the spring of the same year the company paraded with full ranks during the threatened Fenian invasion, and quite a number of recruits joined the ranks. In June the "Mayflowers," with the other city volunteer companies, were called out for garrison duty and furnished a detail of twenty-four men, one sergeant and two corporals. In July the volunteers were relieved from garrison duty. On the 20th, the company marched from the drill-shed to Willow Park range for the regular target practice, refreshments being provided by a committee appointed for that purpose. The company mustered at 7 a. m.

At the annual meeting held in January, 1867, Edmund Fultz was elected Secretary of the company

and Lieutenant Keating notified that unless he attended to his duties he would be asked to resign. In March, 1867, a special meeting of the company was called to pay the men the amount granted by the government. The fines and dues were first deducted, the amount received from those sources being $253.66\frac{1}{2}$, the company having a strength, of all ranks, of 76; the officers being: Captain Vaux; Lieutenants, Malloney and Keating; Quartermaster Sergeant, G. Fultz; Sergeants, J. Kair, J. Shepeard and Jas. Harvey; Corporals, H. Miller, H. McPhail, and P. Taple. Edmund Fultz being Secretary and Lieutenant Malloney, Treasurer. In April, 1867, a special meeting of the company was held at Doran's Hotel, a new set of rules and by-laws were passed, and a number of non-effective members expelled from the company. Owing to some disagreement with head-quaters Captain Vaux sent in his resignation. The company, by resolution, voted an address to Captain Vaux expressing regret at his retirement. This address was presented on May 22nd, 1867. In July the company fired at Willow Park range for their prizes, and in October Lieutenant Keating resigned his commission. On November 27th a special meeting of the company was held and C. C. Vaux, the late captain, was again asked to take command; Sergeant Edmund Fultz being elected Second Lieutenant. In 1868, the company voted the sum of forty dollars in prizes for the best attendance at drill. The annual meeting of the company

was held in March, and the sum of $158.46½ was received for dues and fines. In July the company had the annual prize firing at Willow Park, $20 being taken from the funds of the company for prizes—the officers also subscribing towards the same object. In November the company was called together to receive the government grant of $8.00 per man—dues and fines to the amount of $204.10½ being collected. At a later meeting a motion to strike out the by-law imposing fines was rejected by the company, and the sum of forty dollars was voted for the poor of the city—twenty to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and twenty to the Association for the Relief of the Poor.

In January, 1869, a special meeting was called to consider the question of re-enrolling under the Dominion Regulations — Lieutenant Malloney presided. Captain Vaux expressed his intention of retiring, but the company decided to continue its organization. Lieutenant Malloney was promoted to the command and Jas. M. Mumford elected Ensign; Captain Malloney and Lieutenant Fultz being re-elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. Nothing of importance took place during the year 1869, but in Jannary, 1870, a special meeting was called to receive a report on the financial affairs of the company, Lieutenant Fultz presiding. From the report laid on the table, it appeared that there should be $227 in the Treasurer's hands, but the Treasurer (Captain Malloney) could not account for it. A committee

was appointed to wait on him and make the best arrangements they could in reference to the financial deficit. Ensign J. M. Mumford was then elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. On May 9th, a special meeting of the company was held for the purpose of paying the amount of government grant and pay for guard of honor—dues and fines being first deducted. The company's funds were replenished to the amount of $137. The annual firing took place in August of this year. On the 27th of the same month a special meeting was held and the resignation of Captain Malloney received. In view of his long services to the company, it was voted unanimously that he be given a clear receipt for all money due by him. At a latter meeting the sum of twelve dollars was subscribed by the members to relieve the family of one of their comrades who had been sick. At a special meeting held in June, 1871, the dues and fines collected from the members of the company amounted to $110.42, the company's strength being 55, all ranks. In March, 1871, W. D. Harrington, Esq., Lieutenant in the Scottish Company, was appointed Captain of the "Mayflowers." On June 14th the company had its prize firing at Bedford range, Captain Harrington winning the first prize, company medal; Sergeant T. Connors the first prize in the second competition, a silver salver presented by the late captain of the company—Geo. Fraser, Esq. The company took part in the field day on the 21st of June, on which occasion Captain Harrington pro-

vided refreshments for the men. In October the members subscribed a sum of money for the relief of the family of their late captain, Jas. Malloney, and of another member who had recently died.

At the annual meeting, held in November, the amount paid in for fines and dues was $105.25, the Treasurer's report showing the balance in his hands to be $250.74. At the same meeting the Secretary, Lieutenant Fultz, was presented with a gold ring in consideration of his valuable services to the company for the previous six years. In August, 1872, the company had the annual firing at Bedford when prizes to the amount of $100 were competed for. Sergeant Taple having won the company silver medal three times it became his property. At the annual meeting held in April, 1873, the affairs of the company were found in a most satisfactory state, the Treasurer's reports showing a balance on hand of four hundred dollars.

On the twenty-fourth of May following the company took part in a review in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. On the 8th of November, 1873, Jas. M. Mumford was appointed Lieutenant in the company and in March, 1874, the company formed a guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly. In March, 1875, Lieutenant Fultz took charge of the Mayflower company from Captain Harrington, who had resigned, and in July following Lieutenant Mumford, having been appointed Captain, assumed the command; J. H. Anderson being made Lieutenant

and Lieutenant Fultz placed in charge of No. 6 company, as captain. In September, 1876, Captain Mumford was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, and Captain Fultz rejoined the "Mayflowers." In January, 1878, Private Henry Hechler was appointed Lieutenant. In February, 1879, Lieutenant Anderson having retired from the battalion, Harold St. Clair Silver was appointed to the vacancy. In October of this year, Private Thos. Connors, who had been a prominent and zealous member of the company for a long time, and one of the leading marksmen of the battalion, having died, he was buried by the company, who not only attended in a body but also paid all the expenses of the funeral. In 1880, Captain Fultz having resigned, Lieutenant Hechler was placed in command, and Wm. J. Butler, Esq., was made Lieutenant.

In July, 1881, the Mayflower Rifles took part with the battalion in the review and sham-fight at Sussex, N. B., and at the review held in Halifax the following week. No change took place in the company in 1882 or 1883. In 1884 Lance-Corporal Gunning, of No. 1 company, was appointed Lieutenant, Lieutenant Butler having been transferred to No. 5.

In April, 1885, the "Mayflowers" furnished nineteen men and two officers for active service in the North-West, and both men and officers acquitted themselves with credit. They all returned safely and rejoined the battalion. In 1886 the rules and by-laws of the company were revised and some considerable

alterations made, quite a number of men joining, and the company is now in first-class order, being known as No. 2 in the battalion.

ORIGINAL ROLL OF MAYFLOWER COMPANY, JUNE 14TH, 1860.

Captain Traunwizer,
Lieutenant Fraser,
" Rouselle,
F. Coleman,
Francis Jones,
Alex. Macnab,
Geo. A. Dallas,
John Deegan,
John Hoar,
Jas. Malloney,
Wm. Johns,
Henry Ashmore,
John H. Boss, Jr.,
John Burke,
P. C. Claney,
John Cornhill,
Daniel Dares,
R. W. Flaherty,
Jas. Hoar,
Robt. Hodges,
Jas. Himmelman,
Richard Kelly,
Wm. Lowe,
Leander McBea,
John W. Cauley,
H. D. Barratt,
Chas. C. Duggan,
N. McLean,
James Quinn,
John Kline,
C. F. Hunter,
James Nott,
Patrick Connors,
Chas. Grant,
Philip Taple,
Chas. Miller,
Wm. McRae,
Henry Miller,
Brenton O'Neil,
Alex. McKenzie,
John H. Way,
Robert Smyth,
Geo. A. Willoughby,
James Shepeard,
Francis Parrott,
Robt. G. J. Walker,
Joseph P. Lindsay,
James McRae,
H. Donaldson,
E. Summers.

HALIFAX RIFLES.

THE first meeting for the purpose of organizing this Company was held on the evening of December 23rd 1859, in the *Express* (newspaper) office in Hare's building—where the post office now stands. Thos. E. Kenny, Esq., was in the chair, and a number of prominent citizens, Irishmen, and those of Irish descent, were present. After an explanation of the object of the meeting the company was organized and those present signed the roll. It was the intention of the new company to have as Captain, Mr. P. H. O'Donnell, (late of H. M. 76th Regiment), and he was proposed for the position, but General Trollope, who was in command of the regular troops in this garrison, would not allow Mr. O'Donnell, who was a clerk in the Brigade office, to assume the position. Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Young, who were in the same office, were, however, allowed to give their services as instructors, and subsequent events showed that their efforts were of the greatest value, and were fully appreciated by the company. After several preliminary meetings, held for the purpose

of adopting rules and deciding on a name and other matters, the first regular meeting of the Halifax Rifles, as such, was held in the Committee Room, Temperance Hall, on the evening of January 10th, 1860; the company roll containing the names of sixty-two members. At this meeting the election of officers for the company resulted in the selection of the following:—Captain, Thomas E. Kenny; First Lieutenants, John O'Connor, Michael J. Cochrane; Second Lieutenants, Wm. Barron, John D. Cummins.

The company did not lose much time before commencing drill; the Masonic Hall being hired from Mr. Geo. Nichols for two nights in each week, at ten shillings each night, and the first drill took place on the 11th of January, 1860,—the day after the meeting. P. H. O'Donnell was the instructing official, and the mysteries of the goose-step and other preliminary movements were, for the first time, brought to the notice of the aspirants for military fame. The Masonic Hall was found unsuitable for drilling in, and the use of the hall of the Provincial Building was obtained from the president of the Executive Council, and drilling was continued there during the winter. The subject of uniform was fully discussed at the weekly meetings, and a number of consultations held with committees from the other volunteer companies with a view to having a uniform for all alike. The results could not, however, have been satisfactory, as each company followed its own fancy, the only uniformity being that the cloth used by all the com-

panies was grey, but no two were alike, either in shade or quality. The clothing finally adopted by the Halifax Rifles was: tunic of grey melton cloth, green facings, scarlet piping and thick black cord braiding across the breast and on the sleeves; trousers of the same cloth, with green and red stripes; cap of the same, with green band and scarlet piping, French peak and a green cocktail plume. The accoutrements issued by the government were considered too antiquated to be put on over this gay suit, so cross-belt pouches and waist belts, of English oak taned leather, were provided. The badge and motto of the company, adopted about this time, was a harp surmounted by a crown and encircled by a wreath composed of the shamrock, mayflower, thistle and rose, with a scroll and motto, "*Quis separabit.*"

On the night of February 24th a special meeting was held for the election of non-commissioned officers for the company, on which occasion Francis P. Campbell, Thos. Archer and Thomas Martin were elected Sergeants; [illegible]Gaul, Michael Lannigan, John Brennan and J[illegible]ophy, Corporals, and, at a later meeting, Serg[illegible] Archer was elected Sergeant-Major and J. U. Craig, Sergeant. On February 30th, the Halifax Rifles took part in the first battalion drill of the city volunteer corps—Captain Chearnley of the Chebucto Greys taking command—and the company also took possession of its new orderly room in Victoria Block. On May 15th Dr. Cowie was elected Surgeon, and James Butler, Esq., Quartermaster.

The subject of a ball, to be given by the company, was the next important matter that occupied the attention of the Halifax Rifles, and on the 26th of June it took place in Masonic Hall. That it was acknowledged to have been the best affair of the kind held up to that date gives no idea of the success of this, the first volunteer reunion. The whole affair was an unqualified success, and the cost, £175 13s. 9d., was subscribed by the officers and other members. The company turned out in full force at the inauguration of the Welsford-Parker monument, and a few weeks later, on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the city, the Halifax Rifles were constantly on duty and, together with the Irish Volunteer company—Captain Bulger—proceeded to Windsor with the Prince and acted as a guard until his departure for St. John, N. B.

In September James LeGuire, a private in the company, left on a visit to some relations in Memphis, Tennessee, U. S., and, being no doubt proud of his new military costume, carried it with him. On his landing in Boston he was promptly arrested and lodged in one of the military prisons, the authorities considering that they had captured a distinguished confederate officer, the gay appearance and color of the uniform confirming their suspicions, grey being the color worn in the southern army. On proof being furnished by Captain Kenny that Private LeGuire was a *bona fide* British subject he was sent back to Halifax, permission being refused him to go south, the result of

his military experience being, no doubt, feared by the United States authorities.

In April, 1861, the Halifax Rifles and Chebucto Greys drilled together at the drill shed, Spring Garden Road, and so continued to drill every Thursday evening during the season. About this time the company adopted an undress uniform of grey Scotch tweed, and began to take pride in the shooting of some of the members, who were already becoming quite prominent as marksmen. On the 17th of September the Halifax Rifles, headed by the city band, marched from the Grand Parade to Point Pleasant to compete for the officer's gold medal, the services of the band being paid for by the members of the company present. Private Samuel Norris was the winner of the medal. Twenty of the best shots were afterwards told off to compete for the honor of representing the Halifax Rifles at the first competition for the British Rifle Association Medal. This match took place at Windsor on October 1st, 1861. The company was represented by Corporal Brennan and Private Thomas J. Egan. At the New Brunswick Rifle Match, held at Sussex during the same month, the Halifax Rifles were represented by Privates M. Neville and Thomas J. Egan.

In May, 1862, the company held a special meeting in reference to the non-attendance of a large number of members at drill, as a result of this meeting several of the delinquents were struck off the roll, others resigned, new members were added, and a thorough

reorganization took place, the following changes being made in the ranks of the non-commissioned officers: Corporals John Brennan and John Gaul promoted to Sergeants, and Privates John Vaughan, George Robinson and Thos. J. Egan to Corporals. Arrangements were also made about this time with the Dartmouth Rifles for the use of their range, and a rifle match, (the first of many) was held with a team from the regulars in garrison. The Halifax Rifles were represented by :—

	Points.
Lieutenant Barron, scoring.....	26
" O'Connor, "	12
Sergeant J. Brennan, "	22
" J. Gaul, "	21
Private Campbell, "	19
" Neville, "	30
" T. J. Walsh, "	22
Total.....	152

The match was for fifty dollars and was won by the volunteers, the regulars only scoring 137 points. Lieutenant O'Connor, who was not a marksman, had attended as register keeper, but, owing to Private Farrell, who was one of the team, not being present, Lieutenant O'Connor took his place. At the interprovincial rifle match in P. E. Island the company was represented by Privates Neville and T. J. Walsh. No changes of importance took place during the year

1863, the company firing taking place on July 20th. In April, 1864, the Halifax Rifles and Irish Volunteers furnished the guard of honor at the closing of the House of Assembly, and on July 18th the annual target practice took place at the range of the Scottish Rifles, Fort Needham. In November the Halifax Rifles voted to contribute towards a testimonial to Captain Chearnley, Chebucto Greys, who had been in command of the battalion.

The regular term of service for which the Halifax Rifles had enrolled expired at the end of December, 1864, and on the 28th of December the company met and decided to re-enroll. Captain Kenny, who had from the first organization taken a most prominent part in all matters relating to the volunteer movement, now (after the company had re-organized) severed his connection with the Halifax Rifles. His resignation was received with every mark of regret, and the company passed a unanimous resolution expressive of good wishes and hearty appreciation of Captain Kenny's services. The officers of the companies composing the Halifax Volunteer Battalion having decided to adopt a rifle green uniform the Halifax Rifles laid aside the grey and approved of the new clothing, the facings being, for this company, a light green with green stripes on trousers, and green ball on chaco. Lieutenant O'Connor now resigned from the company, after having served as an officer from its organization, and Lieutenant Cochrane also retired.

The Irish Volunteer Rifles having disbanded it was decided by the "Halifax" to take their place in the battalion, and the company was recruited up to one hundred and twenty men and formed into two companies—Lieutenants Barron and Cummins being elected Captains. Jas. M. Brown, who had served as Secretary of the company from its organization, and M. J. Conroy, were elected Lieutenants, and Sergeants John Brennan, F. P. Campbell, George Robinson, and John A. Mackasey, Second Lieutenants. The Halifax Rifles, during this year, started a fife and drum corps in connection with the two companies, but, after considerable time and trouble, and expending over a hundred dollars in the purchase of instruments, etc., the burden of supporting the corps and of contributing to the battalion band fund was considered too heavy, and the fife and drum corps was disbanded. In February, 1866, the two companies of the Halifax Rifles enjoyed a sleigh-drive and dinner at Bedford, John Butler being the caterer, on this occasion the staff of the battalion, the officers of other corps, and ex-officers of the company were guests. The affair was a success and everything passed off to the satisfaction of those in charge. The Halifax Rifles formed the guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly on February 22nd of this year.

In March an action at law, for libel, was entered into by the companies against the Rev. D. Faloon Hutchinson, editor and proprietor of a newspaper

called the *Burning Bush*, he having, in an article headed "The Good Fenians of Halifax," intimated that the Halifax Rifles were members of the Fenian Brotherhood, an organization which had just attained great notoriety in the United States, by its active and openly expressed hostility to the British government. The Commander-in-Chief, through Colonel Chearnley, expressed his entire confidence in the company and his disapprobation of the action of a minister of the gospel fomenting sectarian ill-will in the ranks of the volunteer forces. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson subsequently withdrew his offensive remarks, paid all the expenses of the suit, and published a full retraction of his charges against the company. Shortly after, on an alarm being given and the volunteers mustered for duty to repel a Fenian invasion, General Doyle, when addressing the battalion and detailing the companies to their different posts, said:—"as the Halifax Rifles had been accused of being Fenians, I will give them the post of honor nearest the expected point of attack," and they were ordered, on the signal being given, to McNab's island.

In April of this year Thomas J. Isles, P. J. O'Mullin and L. G. Power were elected Lieutenants of the company, and in August Dr. Cowie resigned his position as Surgeon to the Halifax Rifles, being succeeded by Dr. Thomas Walsh. Captain Barron also sent in his resignation but, being waited on by a committee of the company, he was induced to withdraw it. The

company presented Mr. P. H. O'Donnell with a sword and belt, suitably inscribed, as a token of their regard and appreciation of his services as instructor. The presentation of the sword and belt and accompanying address took place on August 16th, and Mr. O'Donnell made a suitable reply. In December, 1866, the Charitable Irish Society presented to the Halifax Rifles a valuable gold medal to be competed for by the members at the rifle range, the presentation being accompanied by an address. In January, 1867, the company had a grand sleigh drive to Bedford—Mr. Fitzmaurice being the caterer. Colonel Chearnley and staff, representatives of the press, and many other guests were invited. The company returned to the city by torch-light, and the drive was a great success; the total cost being $263.95, which was subscribed by the members, the company funds not being touched. A month later the members subscribed a further sum of fifty-seven dollars to improve the orderly room.

In July Mr. M. J. Power, who had held the office of Treasurer, resigned this position, and Mr. John E. Butler was appointed. The annual prize firing of the company took place at Bedford on July 22nd of this year (1867), the company proceeding thither in the steamer *Neptune*. The firing for prizes was restricted to the short three-grooved Enfield rifles, muzzle loading. The battalion had some time previously been armed with short rifles and many of the marksmen

preferred shooting with the long Enfield, which could be borrowed from the other volunteer companies, or with the short five-grooved Enfield (naval rifle) with which the Naval Brigade was armed. The restriction to the rifles used caused considerable discussion and some dissatisfaction among the marksmen, but was a necessary measure in order that all the men should be on an equality.

In the fall of the year a strong effort was made to collect the company's dues and fines, many of the members having fallen into arrears. As a result, at the next quarterly meeting, the sum of eighty dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents were collected. One of the features of this collection, the first on the record of this company, was that two of the members were sued in the city court for dues and fines and convicted. The result of this conviction was that a number of non-effective members sent in the amounts due. The subscription to the company funds had been, at the formation of the company, fixed at sevenpence halfpenny per month. This had, after some time, been altered to one shilling and threepence per quarter. There were also a number of expenses met by voluntary subscriptions, the orderly room being maintained principally in this way. Nothwithstanding the many calls on the Halifax Rifles for funds they found means to contribute, during the winter of 1868, the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars towards the relief of the poor of the city. This

amount, which was subscribed by individual members and not taken from the funds, was divided as follows: Sixty dollars to the St Vincent de Paul Society, thirty each to the Fisherman's Relief Society, and the Association for the Relief of the Poor, and sixteen dollars to the family of a member of the company who had recently died. On the 25th of June of this year the company had the prize firing at Bedford when a very extensive prize list was offered. Among the prizes were three gold medals, two silver medals, one gold watch, one silver watch, and a number of other valuable prizes. The company mustered ninety men. On November 20th, 1868, the company was paid the grant from government, eight dollars each to the men and sixteen to the officers. This was the last muster of the Halifax Rifles under the provincial regulations, orders being received to enroll the members of the volunteer companies under the Dominion militia law.

On the 26th of January, 1869, the Halifax Rifles were called together to consider the question of reorganization and re-enrollment—Captain Barron in the chair. The terms of the Militia Act and of the new service roll were submitted to the meeting and thoroughly discussed, opinion being pretty equally divided as to the advisability of continuing the company or not, but, after a long discussion, a motion "That the Halifax Rifles proceed to reorganize and re-enroll" was carried by a majority of four. Captain Barron was then called upon to en-enroll the men, but

declined doing so and left the meeting, together with a number who were opposed to the Halifax Rifles continuing their services. Captain Cummins then took the chair and re-enrolled the men. The next meeting was held on February 2nd—Captain Cummins in the chair. The new service roll was read and explained, and the men who had signed (fifty-five in number) were sworn in as the law required. Captain Cummins explained that the regulations for drill, etc., would be made known to the company as soon as received from headquarters. The Halifax Rifles were now divided as Captain Barron afterwards re-enrolled a portion of the men and continued his company as a separate organization. The motto of the company "*Quis separabit*" (Who will separate us) being rather a pertinent question to ask either Captain. Captain Barron, as senior of the old organization, claimed the company's property, but Captain Cummins, as the first to reorganize, considered the Halifax Rifles under his command as the original body, and declined to recognize such claims. Much discussion and some litigation followed from this state of affairs, and the good feeling that had existed among the men of the Halifax Rifles from its formation in December, 1859, was, for a time impaired. Both companies, however, filled up their ranks and continued drill, and although quite a change had taken place in their civil affairs, in a military sense they were the same as ever, both companies parading under their respective captains.

Quite a change now began to shew itself in the management of this, as well as the other militia companies. The Dominion militia law, under which they were now serving, did not recognize the election of officers, or of other privileges long enjoyed. Under the new law the captain alone was responsible to his superior officers and exercised more authority in the selection of his subordinates, although the old rules and by-laws were still retained and continued to be acted on to a limited extent. The officers of the company on this re-enrollment were :—Capt. Cummins, Lieutenant James M. Brown, and Lieutenant P. J. O'Mullin. In the spring of the year 1869, Lieutenant Brown retired from his position as second officer and Captain Cummins submitted the name of Color-Sergeant Vaughan for the approval of the company—the appointment being confirmed. This is the first case in which an officer had got his position without a contest and marked the change under the new regulations. The subject of uniform was also a troublesome one just at this time, as the company had taken in a number of new members for whom clothing had to be provided, and the government had not so far issued uniforms to the militia companies. The lady friends of the company having presented a valuable silver cup, to be fired for this year, the competition took place on September 14th, Color-Sergeant M. Davis being the winner of the prize. The company mustered to the number of sixty, and at the brigade inspection

on December 13th the company paraded with seventy men, being known as No. 5 in the battalion.

In January following (1869) Lieutenant O'Mullin resigned his position in the Halifax Rifles, and in March was succeeded by Color-Sergeant Thomas J. Walsh, who was appointed Ensign; and in the spring of the year another inspection of the battalion was held in which the company took part. Three prizes were voted out of the funds for the best attendance at drill during the year 1869, and on Easter Monday the company had a quadrille party at Masonic Hall, which was very successful. The Dominion grant ($6.50 for each man) was paid in May, and the difference between the Dominion currency in which the amount was paid, and the Nova Scotia currency in which the men received it, was placed in the company funds, amounting to $11.90.

The Halifax Rifles turned out as a guard of honor to Prince Arthur in the spring of this year, and on the 24th of May attended a grand review with the regular troops on the Common, Colonel Ansell, the reviewing officer, complimenting the volunteers on their creditable appearance. In September the members of the company were measured for their new uniforms. This was the first uniform for which they had not to pay. They also received a small sum as a recompense for the use of their uniforms from the time of their re-enrollment under the Dominion Militia Act, which amounted to three dollars per man.

In March, 1871, the company had another quadrille party, and, as it was found that many of the old company laws were not in accordance with the Dominion regulations, a committee was appointed in April to revise the rules of the company. By these new rules the quarterly dues (37½ cents Nova Scotia currency) were increased to 40 cents Dominion currency. The Halifax Rifles lost this year by death Color-Sergeant M. Davis, who had been a zealous and effective member of the company. His comrades gave him a full military funeral and paid all the expenses of his burial. On account of these expenditures and the company having paid the sum of twenty dollars to one of the markers who had been injured at the firing, the funds were down very low. On this being made known the men subscribed the sum of fifty dollars in addition to their regular quarterly dues.

Nothing of importance took place in the affairs of the Halifax Rifles during 1872–3, except that Captain Cummins obtained the rank of Major, still, however, retaining command of the company; but, in the next year, 1874, Lieutenant Vaughan having been appointed to the command of No. 6 company, Lieutenant Walsh took command of the Halifax Rifles and Sergeant Thomas J. Egan was appointed Ensign. In 1875 Captain Walsh gave three prizes for the best attendance at drill, and in June of this year Private A. W. McLellan was elected Ensign in the Halifax Rifles. No change took place in 1876,

the company continuing to keep its usual record for good attendance and soldierly appearance at parades. In October, 1877, one of the members of the company having died, leaving a widow and family in poor circumstances, the men of the company subscribed the sum of twenty-eight dollars; a draft was made from the company's funds and, being supplemented by a subscription from the officers, the amount was presented to the widow and proved most acceptable. In the fall of this year Lieutenant A. W. McLellan severed his connection with the Halifax Rifles. The expenses now incurred in managing the company being very small the dues were reduced to one dollar per year. In 1878, one of the members of the company—William Townshend—was accidentally drowned in the harbor, and a letter of condolence was sent by the company to his parents. In 1879 the Halifax Rifles made no changes. In 1880, Captain Walsh having been promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant Thomas J. Egan assumed command of the company and Private Walter G. Jones was elected Lieutenant. The members of the company presented Major Walsh with a silver-plated sword, and an address congratulating him on his promotion. In 1881, the Halifax Rifles mustered in full force with the battalion, and took part in the review and inspection held by the Marquis of Lorne at Sussex, N. B., and also took part in a review on Halifax Common, in the presence of the Marquis of Lorne, the regular

troops also taking part in the latter review, which included a grand sham-fight. In November of this year John E. Butler retired from the office of Treasurer, a position he had held for fourteen years. About the end of December the Halifax Rifles attended the funeral of Captain Mumford, and also formed part of the guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly, both guards being under the command of the Captain of the company.

In December, 1882, Private Cyrus K. Fiske was elected third officer of the company; and in July following (1883) Captain Egan was promoted to the rank of Major, the command of the company being given to Lieutenant Jones, who retained his rank of Lieutenant. In October the non-commissioned officers and men of the company presented their late Captain, Major Egan, with a field officer's regulation bridle with chains and bits complete—the whole in a very handsome case. In August, 1884, a special meeting of the Halifax Rifles was held for the purpose of electing Lieutenant John Meagher a member of the company, Lieutenant Jones not being able to attend to the duties and not wishing to retain command. Lieutenant Meagher was soon after promoted to the rank of Captain, and has had command up to the present time, 1887, Lieutenant W. J. Butler being appointed second officer. In November of 1884, the company had the rules and by-laws revised, and most

of the remaining rules of the original Halifax Rifles were now omitted. The dues of the company were increased to $1.50 per year. In April, 1885, the company mustered for active service in the North-West and fifteen of the members, with Lieuteuant Fiske, joined the provisional battalion. All the members of the company returned home at the end of the disturbance, and re-joined. In 1886, Lieutenant W. J. Butler was transferred to the command of No. 4 company, and up to the present date no third officer has been appointed to his place.

The Halifax Rifles have always been considered one of the best companies in the battalion, being relied upon by the commanding officer at all times to shew a good muster on parade, and have ever presented a soldierly appearence. There has never been any difficulty in filling up the ranks; whenever a call was made, there were men to answer it. A large proportion of the staff of the battalion was drawn from the Halifax Rifles—five Majors and one Paymaster having served in the company.

ORIGINAL ROLL OF THE HALIFAX RIFLES, JANUARY 10TH, 1860.

Thos. Archer,
Arthur Anderson,
William Barron,
Walter Barron,
Jas. M. Brown,
Jas. Brophy,
Jas. Butler,
John Brennan,
Pierce Bowes,
Thos. Brophy,
John D. Cummins,
Jas. W. Craig,
Michael J. Cochrane,
John T. Compton,

John Cane,
Francis P. Campbell,
John L. Craig,
Jer. Callahan,
Michael Delaney,
Michael Dwyer,
John Egan,
Thos. J. Egan,
Jas. W. Flinn,
John Finn,
Jas. Fitzpatrick,
John Fitzpatrick,
John Flynn,
John Gaul,
Martin Grace,
Patrick Hayden,
Dennis Hayden,
Jas. Hagan,
Jas. Hennessey,
Richard Howard,
Thomas J. Isles,
Thomas E. Kenny,
Jas. P. Kelly,
Michael Lannigan,
Jas. Leddy,
Thos. Martin,
John Malloy,
Thos. Meagher,
John Murphy,
Samuel Norris,
P. H. O'Donnell,
H. E. O'Donnell,
John O'Connor,
D. H. Pitts,
Richard J. Purcell,
Jas. Reardon,
Geo. Robinson,
Robt. H. Rogers,
Wm. A. Smith,
Jas. Slattery,
Michael Sullivan,
Wm. Stoker,
John Tobin,
Donald Scott,
John Vaughan,
Jas. Wallace,
Patrick Wallace,
Thomas Walsh, M. D.

HALIFAX RIFLES.

(CAPTAIN BARRON.)

ON the 1st of June, 1869, Captain Barron called a meeting of the men of his company who had decided to re-enroll under his command, and administered to those present the oath of allegiance as required by law. M. J. Power, Esq., was elected Treasurer, William McKerron, Esq., Secretary, and an investigating committee was appointed. At another meeting held July 14th, a committee was appointed to draw up a code of rules for the internal government of the company, and during the following month the rules were adopted and Mr. P. H. O'Donnell elected as Ensign; the officers now being Captain Barron, Lieutenant Mackasey, Ensign P. H. O'Donnell. The company also filled the non-commissioned officers ranks and formed part of the guard of honor during the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur. In January, 1870, the company enjoyed a sleigh drive to Bedford, and Captain Barron was, as usual, a liberal contributor towards the expenses. On July

12th the company had the regular prize firing at Bedford, and in August sent two representatives to the Dominion matches at Fredericton, the company contributing towards the expenses of the marksmen. In November, after the quarterly meeting of the company, Captain Barron entertained the officers and men to a dinner at Mason's Hall. The health of Captain Barron, Captain Hayden, (battalion Paymaster), Lieutenant O'Donnell and others, were proposed and received with great enthusiasm. On January 17th, 1871, the company enjoyed their annual sleigh drive—Captain Barron acting with his usual liberality.

In the spring, Wm. McKerron, Esq., the Secretary, and M. J. Power, Esq., the Treasurer, were elected officers of the company, Messrs. O'Donnell and Mackasey having resigned, and Lieutenant McKerron was also appointed instructor. At the quarterly meeting, held in July, the sum of thirty dollars was voted from the funds as prizes for the best attendance at drill, Paymaster Hayden contributing an additional prize. The company had the annual firing at Bedford during this month. At the annual meeting of the company, in January, 1872, the quarterly dues were increased from 37½ cents to 40 cents and, on the 22nd of the same month, the company had its sleigh drive to Bedford, leaving the Grand Parade at 9 o'clock, the services of the band being paid for out of the company funds. The company had the usual

prize firing in July, the officers contributing liberally towards the fund for that purpose.

In September, 1872, Captain Barron was appointed acting Major, and the company was placed in charge of Lieutenant McKerron. In 1873 the company drilled with full ranks, and among other parades, took part in the funeral of the late Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Jos. Howe. In August, Captain Barron having resigned, Lieutenant McKerron was made Captain of the company. In January, 1874, the company formed part of the guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly, had the regular prize firing in July, and at the inspection in October, paraded with full ranks. No changes took place in 1875. In February, 1876, Private Thomas Hallowell was elected Ensign. The company had the regular prize firing on September 25th, and took part in the battalion inspection held in November. In February, 1877, the company, with Captain McKerron and Lieutenant Hallowell formed part of the guard of honor at the opening of the House of Assembly. In January, 1878, Private James Fortune was appointed Ensign, Lieut. Power having been transferred to No. 6 company as Captain. In August of the same year, the two companies under Captains McKerron and Power proceeded to Bedford to perform their regular target practice.

In February, 1879, Captain McKerron was promoted to the rank of Major, and Captain Power was

transferred to the command of this company. At a meeting held in April, a new set of rules was adopted, Private John Meagher elected Ensign, J. B. Johnston, Secretary, the sum of twenty dollars subscribed for the family of one of the members who had recently died, and the company dues fixed at two dollars per annum. In July a number of non-effective members were struck off the roll, Captain Power being determined not to allow any man in the company who would not attend drill. On the 7th of August the company had the regular prize firing at Bedford, No. 6, under the command of Captain Milsom, being also present. In February, 1880, Captain Power commanded the guard of honor on the arrival of the Princess Louise. At the next annual meeting, held December 1880, both Captain Power and Lieutenant Hallowell resigned their positions, Captain Power, however, retaining his office of Treasurer to the company. The funds at that time were in a very satisfactory state. Both gentlemen were placed on the list of honorary members, and a vote of thanks tendered them for their services to the company. Corporal J. B. Johnston was elected to the vacant Lieutenancy, and Lieutenant Fortune transferred from No. 6 to the command, the officers now being: Captain James Fortune, Lieutenant John Meagher, and 2nd Lieutenant J. B. Johnston. In July, 1881, the company had the usual target practice at Bedford, the prize list being very liberally

subscribed to by the officers. In January, 1882, at the quarterly meeting of the company, a vote of thanks was passed to Lieutenant Johnston for his very efficient services as Secretary, he having been transferred to No. 1, by order of the commanding officer. No changes took place during the rest of this year, Lieutenant Meagher acting as Secretary. At the annual meeting of the company in April, 1883, Sergeant M. Cullen was elected Secretary, and Private Charles R. Fletcher, 2nd Lieutenant. In July, 1883, Lieutenant Meagher was transferred to No. 5 company. In April, 1885, Captain Fortune and Lieutenant Fletcher, with nine non-commissioned officers and men of the company, joined the provisional battalion for active service in the North-West. On the conclusion of the disturbance the contingent rejoined the battalion. In 1886, owing to ill-health and other causes, Captain Fortune was unable to take any active part in the working of the company, and Lieutenant Fletcher being on leave, Lieutenant W. J. Butler was placed in command, and in 1887 appointed Captain of the company.

IRISH VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE first meeting to organize this company was held in what was known as the Merchants Exchange Building, Prince St., on the evening of Dec. 23rd, 1859. There was a good attendance of Irishmen, and the company organized under Wm. Condon, Esq. This gentleman was elected Captain by the company, but the choice did not meet with the approval of the commander-in-chief. The cause of this, the first case of disapproval by the authorities of the selection of a company, requires explanation. Some time previous a number of laborers, principally Irishmen, were brought to Nova Scotia from the United States, ostensibly to work on railways, but the real, or supposed object, was to recruit the ranks of the Foreign Legion, a corps the English Government had, just before the end of the Crimean War, taken active measures to organize. Mr. Condon, as president of the Charitable Irish Society, considered it his duty to interfere in the case of the Irishmen in the draft from the United States, and was thus brought into conflict with the government.

The sentiments expressed by him at that time were considered sufficient cause by the authorities to decline granting him the command of a volunteer company. The Irish Volunteers showed their good spirit and loyalty by accepting the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, and elected Peter Bulger, Captain; Patrick Delaney and John Doran, 1st Lieutenants; Thos. R. Granville and John Dillon, 2nd Lieutenants. The company adopted grey as the color for the uniform, the facings being light green, with a light green horse hair plume in the hat. This company was exclusively Irish, and the appearance of the men on parade did no discredit to their nationality, they being acknowledged as the most able body of men in the city. The Irish Volunteers drilled in the winter of 1860 with the other city companies, and was one of the six which composed the Halifax Volunteer Battalion. They took part in the review on the 8th of June, 1860, and also at the reception of the Prince of Wales in July. On the departure of His Royal Highness, the Irish Volunteer Rifles, with the Halifax Rifles, formed the guard of honor at Windsor, the two companies proceeding there by special train for the purpose.

Considerable jealousy had existed between these two companies, both being composed of Irishmen or men of Irish descent, and both had been formed simultaneously, the Halifax Rifles, however, first on the list; but this place was claimed by the Irish

Volunteers. The commissions of the Captains were issued at about the same time, but Captain Bulger was senior, and at the guard at Windsor took command. The company went through a course of position drill and ball practice at Point Pleasant during the fall, Corporal Franklin of the Irish Volunteers making the highest score of the city forces. During 1861 the Irish Volunteers took part in all the battalion parades, and at the rifle match for the British National Association Medal in October, were represented by Sergeants Wat. Kelley and James Quinn. In December the company was inspected by Earl Mulgrave and General Doyle, and in January, 1862, by Colonel Taylor, inspecting officer from England. In July, Dr. J. Denham Hume was elected Surgeon, and in October, Daniel H. Pitts, 1st Lieutenant, and W. J. Croke, 2nd Lieutenant—Messrs. Delaney and Dillon having resigned. In April, 1863, the company had a dramatic performance at the Theatre Royal, Spring Gardens,—the amateurs of the company being assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Davenport; the battalion band also taking part. The performance was a success and was well patronized. On April 14th, the marriage of the Prince of Wales was celebrated, and the Irish Volunteers took an active part in the parades and review held. On the 28th the dramatic performance was repeated, and on the following day the Irish Volunteers with the Dartmouth Rifles, formed the guard of honor at the opening of

the House of Assembly. The company also took part in the celebration on the 21st of June.

The amateur theatricals held in April had been so successful that the company decided to give another performance, the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the suffering poor in Ireland. The performance took place on July 9th, at the Theatre Royal. On September the 15th, the company had their ball practice at the Fort Needham range. At the provincial match held at Truro, October 21st, the Irish Volunteers were represented by Private P. Hickey, Sergeant Doran and Sergeant Wat. Kelly. On November 6th, the Irish Volunteers won the battalion bugle, shot for by teams of five from each of the companies, thus having the honor of being the first to win this much prized trophy.

In 1864 the Irish Volunteers did not keep up with the other companies of the battalion in efficiency A change had been made in the organization of the city fire department, and a number of the members of the Irish Volunteers joined the Engine Company. This withdrew their interest from the volunteer forces, and, on the embodiment of the battalion in 1865 the Irish Volunteer Rifles did not continue their services, the Halifax Rifles forming a second company, which took their place in the battalion; such of the members as wished to continue, joining the new company. No records or books of the Irish Volunteer Rifles are now in existence.

DARTMOUTH RIFLES.

THIS Company was organized in Dartmouth early in 1860, and elected as Captain, David Falconer, Esq., and as Lieuts. J. W. Johnston, (now Judge Johnston) and Jos. Austen; H. H. Weeks, M.D., being Surgeon. The company drilled in Dartmouth until the formation of the Halifax Volunteer Battalion, in May, 1860, this being one of the six companies originally composing it. For battalion drill, the Dartmouth Rifles came across each evening by the ferry steamer, arrangements being made for this purpose. On the departure of the Prince of Wales from Halifax, the Dartmouth Rifles with two other companies, proceeded to Truro to form a guard of honor at that place.

This company was one of the first to encourage rifle practice among its members, establishing a range for their use. At the P. R. M. at Windsor, in Oct, 1861, Private T. Gentles and H. Dart, represented the company. In December, the Dartmouth Rifles were inspected by General Doyle, and in January following by Colonel Taylor. By their smart and

soldierly appearance they made a good impression on both officers. On account of the formation of the Dartmouth Engineers, the Dartmouth Rifles had difficulty in keeping their ranks recruited, considerable rivalry existing between the two companies, and the town not being sufficiently populous to support both. No changes took place among the officers of the company until Sept., 1863, when Lieutenant Johnston resigned his commission. At the rifle match at Truro, held on Oct. 21st, the company was represented by Thos. Gentles and George Publicover. In June, 1863, Captain Falconer resigned his command, and on July 1st the Dartmouth Rifles were disbanded, the company not being up to the strength required by law.

DARTMOUTH ENGINEERS.

THIS company was organized in the winter of 1860, and was composed exclusively of mechanics or men connected with mechanical pursuits. The first Captain elected was Richard Hartshorne, Esq., and the Lieutenants were Thos. A. Hyde and Thomas Synnott. A spirit of rivalry soon developed between this company and the Dartmouth Rifles, the latter having been formed a month before the Engineers. The original intention of the members was to continue their organization as sappers and engineers, for which the mechanical training of the men particularly fitted them, but no provision was made by the militia authorities for this particular kind of training. The Engineers took part in the reception of the Prince of Wales, and in the reviews and parades during his visit. On his departure, the company proceeded to Truro, and there formed a guard of honor to H. R. Highness. On May 14th, 1861, Captain Hartshorne resigned his command, Lieutenant Hyde taking charge of the company. Renewed efforts were now made to secure special training as engineers,

and application was made, through the Adjutant-General, for instructors from the Royal Engineers in garrison, but the request was not complied with. In October, Privates Isaac Publicover and T. Keys represented the Engineers at the Provincial Rifle Match at Windsor, Private Publicover making the second highest score for the medal, being but one point behind the winner, Private C. R. Kinnear. The company was now in a very unsatisfactory state, the captain having resigned, and Lieutenant Hyde unwilling to accept the position.

In November, the company elected Wm. H. Pallister of Halifax, Captain, and this gentleman having accepted the position, soon restored the company to a healthy state. In 1862, having failed in all their efforts to perfect themselves as engineers, the company entered the battalion, taking the centre and being known as the 2nd Dartmouth. Under the energetic management of Captain Pallister, the company took a leading place in the volunteer force and soon distanced their rivals, the "Rifles." In 1863, Wm. W. Smith, M. D., was elected Surgeon, and at the Provincial Rifle match at Truro, in October, the company was represented by Sergeants Jas. Stewart, Isaac Publicover, Andrew Robb, and H. Dart. In 1864, the Dartmouth Rifles having disbanded, the "Engineers" received considerable additions to their ranks and, on the expiration of the term of service, re-enrolled with the battalion. Captain Pallister

having been appointed major of the battalion, W. S. Symonds was appointed Lieutenant in February, 1865, and in July following, Captain of the company. Dr. J. B. Garvie was at the same time (July 10th) appointed Surgeon. On July 28th, S. B. Sircom, who had for some time been in the Chebucto Greys, holding the rank of Sergeant, was elected Lieutenant, and in August J. W. Hay was also elected a Lieutenant.

In March, 1866, on the alarm of a Fenian invasion, the Dartmouth company was promptly on hand and, in case of necessity, was to muster at Dartmouth to await orders as to their destination. In April, J. S. Campbell was elected Lieutenant. In June, on the calling out of the battalion for garrison duty, the company furnished the largest quota of any of the city companies except the Halifax Rifles—thirty-two men, two sergeants, and two corporals being the number supplied; all the officers, Captain Symonds and Lieutenants Sircom, Hay and Campbell being on duty. The company was relieved from duty on July 30th. In January, 1870, the company attended the funeral of the late Surgeon, J. B. Garvie, who had been promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the battalion. During the winter of 1871, the company drilled at headquarters, under Lieutenant Hay, on Wednesday evening of each week. On February 17th, Lieutenant Hay was promoted to the rank of Captain. The company did not, however, attend in a satisfactory manner and, during the

spring the rifles and great coats were called in for inspection and were not again issued. The officers of the company soon after resigned and the second division of the Scottish company took the place of the Dartmouth Engineers in the battalion.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM "ROYAL GAZETTE," MAY 2ND, 1860.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS,

Head Quarters, Halifax,

Adjutant General's Office,
May 2nd, 1860.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to direct the issue of the following General Orders:

GENERAL ORDER,

Head Quarters, Halifax,
May 1st, 1860.

It being necessary that the relative seniority of the Volunteer Companies should be defined, in order that no inconvenience should arise when acting together, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to number the different companies as follows—they will take precedence accordingly:

No. 1. Yarmouth Volunteer Rifles.
2. Colchester Rifles.
3. 1st Company Digby Regiment.
4. Amherst Volunteer Rifles.
5. Paradise Rifles.
6. Albion Mines Local Volunteers—1st Company.

No. 7. Albion Mines Local Volunteers—2nd Company.
8. Mulgrave Rifle Company, C. B.
9. Sydney Mines Local Volunteers — 1st Company, C. B.
10. Sydney Mines Local Volunteers — 2nd Company, C. B.
11. Scottish Rifle Company.
12. Chebucto Greys.
13. Kings County Rifles.
14. Mayflower Rifles.
15. Halifax Rifles.
16. 1st Company Irish Volunteers.
17. Coast Rangers.
18. Hillsburgh Rifles.
19. Victoria Rifles.
20. Dartmouth Volunteer Rifles.
21. Granite Rifle Company.
22. Hawkesbury Rifles, C. B.
23. Bridgewater Rifle Company.
24. Halifax Volunteer Engineers.
25. Dartmouth Volunteer Engineers.
26. Upper Stewiacke Volunteers.
27. Union Coast Guard.
28. Chedabucto Greys.
29. Highland Rifle Company, Pictou.
30. Sydney Volunteer Rifles, C. B.

By Command,

EDW. WALLACE, *A. G. M.*

General Order on the Landing of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Head Quarters Volunteer Rifle Brigade,
Halifax, July 24th, 1860.

General Order.

As soon as three guns announce the approach of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the volunteers will prepare to fall in, and will assemble on the Pavilion Parade by the time that the Royal Salute is fired by the ships.

As soon as H. R. H. arrives at George's Island, the space in the line of the procession allotted to the volunteers must be lined by them within two hours from that time.

The A. D. C. will report at the Dockyard when all is ready.

The men will present arms, by companies, as the Prince approaches.

By order,
(Sgd.) William Chearnley,
Commanding.

Field Day.

Memo.—States are to be prepared to be delivered by the officers commanding companies to the officer

commanding the battalion, who will fill in a general state to be delivered to the Adjutant-General.

By order,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM CHEARNLEY.

Memo.—On the occasion of the Volunteer Field Day, which is to take place before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, officers in command of respective companies of volunteers appearing on parade, will please hand in a state of their companies to Capt. Chearnley, from which he will make out a general state.

By order,

(Sgd.) R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

A. G. M.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE LOCAL FORCES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., March 13th, 1861.

Revised Regulations to be observed in the future formation of Volunteer Corps in the Province of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

10. In the future formation of the above Corps the following regulations will be adopted:

1st. A preliminary meeting will be held, and on its being determined to organize, members will sign a a roll, individually declaring their intention of joining and taking the Oath of Allegiance.

2nd. When at any meeting the number on the roll, and present, amounts to forty-five, a committee will be appointed to draw out Rules and By-Laws, to be transmitted to Head Quarters, for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief; a Secretary will also be chosen for the time being. Volunteer corps failing to maintain 45 effectives are liable to be disbanded, by order.

3rd. On the By-Laws being returned from Head Quarters, approved, the corps may elect an acting captain—if the election is by ballot the Secretary *pro tem.* will carefully record the number of votes polled. Subsequent elections will be similarly conducted.

4th. Full minutes of all proceedings, containing numbers present and voting, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General. A copy of the Muster Roll, alluded to in No. 2, will also be furnished.

(Precepts and directions for administering the Oath of Allegiance are forwarded from Head Quarters.)

5th. It being an imperative condition that no votes be polled at any election except those of *bona fide* members, in intention or fact—members are to use their utmost vigilance to preclude the possibility of any votes being given by persons attending meetings for the sole purpose of voting, as the Commander-in-Chief will feel it to be his duty to annul any irregular proceedings.

6th. The confirmation of the appointments of Commissioned Officers of Volunteers will be subject to the same regulations as are laid down for the Militia; the elected appointees being required to pass an examination in company drill by a field officer before their commissions are issued.

Commissioned Officers duly elected, are to hold acting rank until final approval. (Vide 3rd under this head.)

On the election of any Commissioned Officer, after approval of By-Laws the following certificate, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, will have to be forwarded to the A. G. M.:

From this date Volunteer Corps can only be authorized on the recommendation of the senior Militia Officer of their Regimental District.

This is to certify that was duly elected to be of the Volunteer Company, in strict conformity with the regulations of a Militia General Order, dated March 13th, 1861, and with the approved Bye-Laws of the above Company.

(Signed,) ———, *Chairman.*

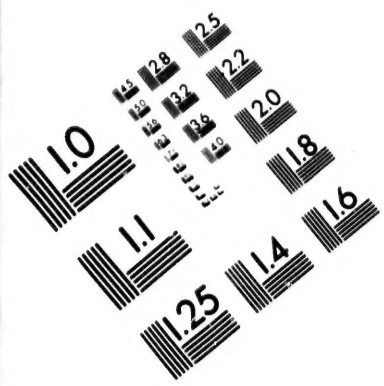
———, *Secretary.*

Volunteer corps must themselves be responsible for observance of conformity to their approved By-Laws.

DETAIL OF SHOOTING FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION'S PRIZE MEDAL, AT WINDSOR, N. S., 1ST AND 2ND OCTOBER, 1861.

THE FIRST PROVINCIAL RIFLE MATCH.

No.	NAME.	CORPS.	RANGES. 150	200	250	300	Total Points.
1	Pte. C. R. Kinnear..	Chebucto Greys.	7	8	8	6	29
2	" J. Publicover..	Dartmouth Engineers .	6	8	7	7	28
3	Sergt. W. Belcher ..	Prince of Wales Rifles.	8	6	7	6	27
4	Corpl. J. Brennan ..	Halifax Rifles	8	7	4	6	25
5	Sergt. W. Kelly	1st Irish Rifles...,....	8	7	7	3	25
6	Pte. J. Millage	Annapolis Rifles	7	6	5	5	23
7	" James Dunne ..	Annapolis Rifles	10	5	4	4	23
8	Sergt.-Major McNab.	Mayflower Rifles	9	5	5	4	23
9	Sergt. Cunningham..	Artillery Rifles, Digby..	9	7	4	3	23
10	Capt. McDonald.....	Hawkesbury Rifles	10	4	7	1	22
11	Lieut. Mahon	Chebabucto Greys	5	6	8	3	22
12	" Townsend ..	Yarmouth Rifles.....	9	6	6	1	22
13	Corpl. G. Liston.. ..	Victoria Rifles (colored)	9	4	6	3	22
14	Pte. B. Harrington .	Chebucto Greys	7	5	5	4	21
15	" A. Hutchins....	Scottish Rifles.....	8	8	4	1	21
16	Sergt. J. Quinn	1st Irish Rifles	4	5	7	5	21
17	" W. H. Bishop.	Paradise Rifles	5	5	5	5	20
18	" J. Maloney ...	Mayflower Rifles	6	5	6	2	19
19	Pte. T. Keys.....	Dartmouth Engineers..	8	7	2	2	19
20	" T. Gentles	Dartmouth Rifles.....	6	4	2	6	18
21	" H. Dart.....	Dartmouth Rifles.....	5	6	5	2	18
22	" C. Caldwell.....	Scottish Rifles	5	5	2	5	17
23	" T. J. Egan	Halifax Rifles	5	5	6	1	17
24	" H. Baily	Yarmouth Rifles.....	6	4	4	2	16
25	Sergt. G. A. Veits ..	Artillery Rifles, Digby..	6	3	4	2	15
26	Capt. Cesper.	King's Co. Rifles	5	2	5	3	15
27	Pte. Neil [illegible]nard...	Paradise Rifles.....	8	3	2	1	14
28	" Geo. [illegible]ser.....	Hawkesbury Rifles.....	6	5	2	1	14
29	Corpl. B. Janey	Victoria Rifles (colored)	4	8	.	1	13
30	Capt. LeVisconte ...	Mulgrave Rifles	7	2	1	2	12
31	Sergt. R. Dakin	Prince of Wales Rifles.	2	4	3	2	11
	31 Competitors, making Grand Total						613
	Five rounds at each range.—Total average of						19.77



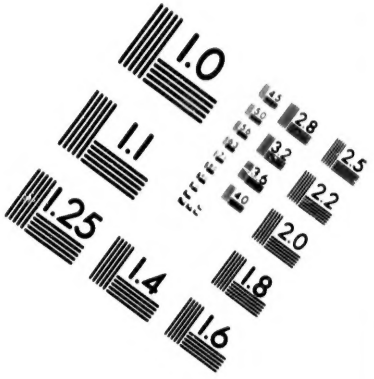
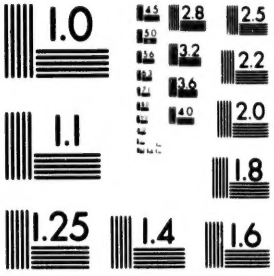
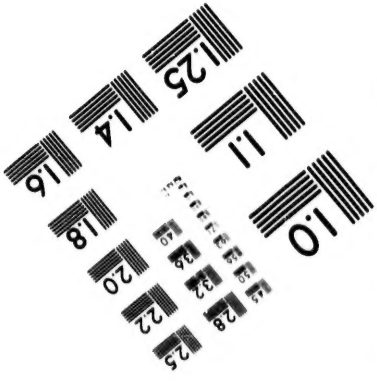


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)





28
25
22
20
1.0

General Order in Reference to Elections.

Office of A. G. M.,
Halifax, May 5th, 1863.

During the ensuing election, from the 19th to the 30th May, all drill and other military business connected with the provincial forces will be suspended, when all ranks are prohibited from appearing in uniform.

Officers commanding corps are also requested to suspend all regimental or company meetings during that interval, except on great emergency.

In case of absolute necessity requiring any such meetings being called together, presiding officers are responsible that no subjects whatever, connected with the elections, be introduced or discussed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
R. B. Sinclair, *A. G. M.*

NS.

3.

to the
siness
ended,
ng in

ted to
during

y such
ers are
d with

M.